THE Bombay Gazette

No. 55,869—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ALWAYS ASK FOR ZIG-ZAG BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 9-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
8th Feb.	CHINA	8000	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6400	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11910	.....	...
8th "	PERSIA	8900	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6400	MARMORA	12500
19th "	ARCADIA	7900	.....	...
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6400	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8900	.....	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA	12000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6990	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6630	MACEDONIA	12500
17th "	PERSIA	8900	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,900 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or Rs. 445	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
To London	" 627 or " 528	" 940-8 or 792 "

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Semiramis	3000	P. Pavisich	19th Feb. 1913
Gabiano	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Mar. "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar. "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Semiramis	3000	P. Pavisich	16th April "
Gabiano	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwarts	5300	R. Dannsoker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	4945	C. A. Liva	23th Mar.
Austria	7553	G. Raicich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 300
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back. " 903 to 1038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back. " 633 to 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 531*
To London via Trieste and back. " 832 to 936*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS & STOPPING PLACES and LUGGAGE are fitted in all the ships free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tarare and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
AUSTRIA	7553	D. Cosulich	9th Feb. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Kaunler	3000	Schapp	16th Feb. 1913.
a Konig	4900	Coltzau	3rd March 1913.
Markgraf	3630	Bremer	17th March 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY Twin Screw.

For Rates and Particulars, Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

21, Meadow Street, Bombay, 23th January, 1913.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via
Dumra ...1695 Thurs. 6th Feb. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Lhasa ...2184 Friday 7th Feb. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
Linga ...2185 Mon. 10th Feb. 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Dumra", 1695 tons, on Thursday, 6th Feb., calling at Muscat, Bussire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Patiala", 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 6th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lingа, Dubai Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3353	Thursday, 6th February.
*Pentakota	3418	" 20th "
†Pundua	3305	" 6th March.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 20th "

†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A steamer on or about 8th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

4th February, 1913.

GRINDLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 "
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5366	15 "	.....
City of Athens	5594	.....	18 "
City of Vienna	4672	.....	26 "
City of Marseilles	8800	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6375	16 "	14 "
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 "
†City of Agra	4803	4 May	.....
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 "	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 "
City of York	7810	.....	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
† Taxes are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,031	449	809
Liverpool	605	957	452	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. H. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FREEHOLD OR LEASEHOLD?

Every investor in real property, that is an estate in land, would appreciate to the fullest the difference there is in value between the Freehold and the Leasehold systems. Leasehold property for a period of years, no matter how long, used to be considered from the sentimental point of view, "inferior in dignity, and therefore unworthy of a freeman," so by analogy the English Watch is known to carry intrinsically "freehold" and better value than that of the "leasehold" watch of any other manufacture in many models of the latter of which, of course, it would be folly to criticise too closely or raise the question as to whether the case or the movement bears the burden of cost.

The English-made watch carries the quality of durability sufficiently marked to class it as hereditary property.

The English-made watch gives better results and depreciates less in proportion.

The English-made watch is less liable to breakage and consequent cost of repairs.

The English-made watch carries simplicity and economy of construction combined with exactness.

You need never waver in opinion, nor hesitate in uncertainty, when you are selecting an English-made watch.

The English-made "freehold" watch is a totally distinct article from the average of watches sold in gold and silver cases.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TEACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... " 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101. Hornby Road.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)... Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B. A.,
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street. Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Pukat
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Cantoa	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lisoyang	Tilhling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 25,419-8-0.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised.	Rbls.	55,000,000
do. subscribed.	"	45,000,000
		100,000,000 = say £4,745,000
do. subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt.		
Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds...	Rbls.	28,200,000 = say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—31, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all description of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

NOTICE.

MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE MEETING for the ELECTION of SIXTEEN MEMBERS of the Municipal Corporation, will be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, on MONDAY, the 10th February, 1913, at 1 P. M., (Bombay Time.)

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1913.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

3RD CLASS PASSENGERS BY DOWN AND UP POONA EXPRESS TRAINS.

FROM the 1st March, 1913, Passengers Travelling 3rd Class by No. 19 Down, or No. 22 Up Express train running between BOMBAY and POONA, will be charged 3rd class Mail Fares, instead of the 3rd Class Ordinary Passenger Train Fares.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th January, 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1913, for :

FOUR 4 B.H.P. ELECTRIC MOTORS with Worm Reduction Gear.

2. Form of Contract, Specification and all further particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., A.M. I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 1st February, 1913.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to announce to our numerous Customers and the Public in General that, for better accommodation, we have REMOVED from 20 Esplanade Road, to 117-125 ESPLANADE ROAD, at the entrance of Medow Street, where our business will be carried on from this day.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
IMPORTERS OF GREEK WINES AND BRANDIES.
117-125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Tirhoot State Railway.)

THE AGENT, B. & N. W. Railway Company Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of the 5th March, 1913, for the SUPPLY of OILS, from 1st April, 1913 to 31st March, 1914.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particular can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store Keeper,
B. & N. W. Railway.

Samastipur, the 28th January, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

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2½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
3½ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per " *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 2 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

AT 10 P. M. AT 10 P. M.

TO-NIGHT!

MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON
AND
MR. JAMES McGRATH
in their Popular and Artistic
POTPOURRI ENTR'ACTE,
including a Screaming Farce entitled
LUNATICS!
AND
VOCAL AND RAGTIME DUETS.

In the Picture Programme will be shown the
SECOND EPOCH
OF
LES MISERABLES.

NOTE:—This is a most important Epoch in the development of the story, and brings out very forcibly Victor Hugo's ideals in the characters of
JEAN VALJEAN AND JAVERT.

PRICES AS USUAL.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

By Arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN.

THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD
Will be performed by
BOMBAY AMATEURS,
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LORD SYDENHAM,
in aid of the
LADY CLARKE LEAGUE OF MERCY ENDOWMENT FUND.

TO-NIGHT.
By kind permission
H. E. the GOVERNOR'S BAND
will form the Orchestra.

RESERVED and NUMBERED SEATS, STALLS, Rs. 5.
DRESS CIRCLE, Rs. 4, 3, and 2.
BOXES 30, 25, 20 and 15.
Gallery (unreserved) Re. 1.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
T. E. THE LORD & LADY SYDENHAM.
Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the presence of
H. E. Rear-Admiral H. R. PEIRSE, C. B. M. V. O., and Mrs. PEIRSE.
Under the direction of
HENRY DALLAS.

TOWN HALL,
SATURDAY, FEB. 8th,
At 9.30,
A Gigantic Attraction,
Unequalled in the History of India.
FAREWELL VISIT OF
LEO, JAN AND MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
PIANO, VIOLIN, 'CELLO

The world's greatest Trio of Instrumentalists. A Combination of Instrumentalists, who have achieved a series of
ELECTRICAL SUCCESSES
ONE CONCERT ONLY.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES
Rs. 5, 3 and 2.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.
General Manager : HOWARD EDIE.

Under the Distinguished Patronage, and in the immediate presence of the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE F. C. O. BEAMAN,
FRAMJI COWASJI HALL,
GRAND SOUVENIR CONCERT,
ON SATURDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1913, at 9-30 p. m., (S. T.),
BY MRS. C. SARASWATI BAI
the famous songstress of Southern India.
The first and the only Brahmin Lady of a respectable family that has come forward to give public concerts, and has been awarded several Gold and Diamond Medals. She is on professional tour. She sings in Urdu, Persian, Marathi, Dravidian and English Languages. She is only twenty years of age.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 5 & 3. Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2. Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ltd., 49, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures, THURSDAY, Feb. 20th. For prospectus and particulars apply PROF. O.V. MULLER, M. A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAIDANIA.

SKATING RINK.
EVERY TUESDAY and THURSDAY,
6 TO 8.
CLUB SESSION.
—:o:—
THURSDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, at 9-30,
DANCE ! DANCE ! !
BAND of the 14th KING'S HUSSARS.
—:o:—
FRIDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, at 9-30,
GAUHAR JAN.
SATURDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY,
FANCY DRESS.
SKATING CARNIVAL.
Handsome Dressing Cases will be presented for the best Lady's and Gentleman's Costumes.

DAILY FIXTURE.
BAND of the 14th KING'S HUSSARS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE VIS-A-VIS VICTORIA recently done up tyres in good order, additional hood for front seat, fitted for single or double harness. Price Rs. 650.

Also a set of double Cawnpore-English plated harness, cost Rs. 100 in July, 1912. Price Rs. 80 or offer.

Also a rubber-tyred buggy partly English built, suitable for 14-15 hand horse, sound but needs doing up, Price Rs. 350.

Also a sweet-toned piano (Marcks) in good order, Rs. 300, or offer.

Apply to R. D. PRIOR, Poona, or to Messrs. JAFFER JUSUFF, East Street, Poona.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—"CAPRERA," Matheran, cheerful Bungalow, for March and April only. Excellent Verandah. Rent moderate. Apply to J. M. M. Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

TO BE LET.—For hot season, ABRAHAM VILLA," Lanavla, newly built, furnished, Mirton and Mangalore Tiles, airy, two wells. Rent moderate. Apply to J. M. M. Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

TO LET.—For six months, SMALL FURNISHED FLAT, in good locality, from 1st May next. Rent Rs. 150 per mensem. Sanitary arrangements, Electric Lights and Fans. Apply Box No. 169, care of this Paper.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WANTED.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BEDROOM with use of sitting Room, with full Board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED Eurasian or English SHORTHAND LADY TYPIST. Apply stating salary expected, and sending copies of testimonials (without both of which no application will be entertained) to Box No. 756, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :-
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING
ENGINEERING
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

TO-NIGHT,
A STORY OF THE KITCHENER CAMPAIGN.
LOST IN THE SOUDAN,
A REMARKABLE CASE OF LOST MEMORY AND ITS RECOVERY.

IN THE TIME OF THE PHARAOHS
A BRILLIANTLY COLOURED DRAMA.

THE PROGRAMME ALSO INCLUDES :—
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NIGHTLY, at 7, 8-30, and 10. HALF PRICES.
AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.
CHARNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

Do not risk your life by neglecting the first warning Nature gives of Fever. Stop the attack and preserve your health BY TAKING the cure, that has been tested by time
A LIFE SAVED.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.
Of all dealers, or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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NEWEST IDEAS
IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE PLANS OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE Office.
APPLY AT ONCE
For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.
8 OPTION POLICIES .....HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES
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EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.
STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE.
EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?
Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
for the benefit of yourself and your family.
FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—
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GENERAL AGENTS. MANAGER.
AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YEOMAN OF THE GUARD.—VOCAL SCORE (Music and words) of this Comic Opera which will be performed by Bombay Amateurs may be obtained at Rs. 3-12 per copy at MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 2 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SALESMAN WANTED AT ONCE, by establ. Europ. firm for Hardwars and Sundries. Only energ. men w best refer., well-known in Bazar, need apply. Fixed Salary and Comm State terms.—Apply Box No. 181, care of this Paper.

SALESMAN.—Establ. Europ. firm WANTS AT ONCE, an energ. man for Piecegoods (spec. Cont.). Must be well known among dealers, Al references. Only men with long exper. need apply, stating terms.—Apply Box No. 180, care of this Paper.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 2¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 3½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 419, care of Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
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PROMPT PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the complete printing Plant and the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendant in the Press, known as the "Helena Press," in Marine Street, opposite the Government Central Press.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 498 of 1912.
The firm of Hajarimal Motaji and Co.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Cawasji R. Ashburner .....Defendant.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit in pursuance of the Decree, dated the 30th day of July, 1912, and the order, dated the 18th day of November, 1912, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1913, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the complete printing plant of the press, known as the Helena Printing Press, opposite the Government Central Press, in Marine Street, Fort, as well as the right, title and interest of both the plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in the said press.

For further particulars and printed list of the plant of the press and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, attorneys for the above Receiver at their Office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

N.B.—Catalogues are published and the above will be first put up in one lot and if not sold, then will be put up in separate lots.

The machinery is on view.

SALE OF 100 BALES HATHRUS COTTON.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the godowns No. 8 and 10, First Pasta Lane, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Jam Mill Manufacturing Co., Ld.

100 Bales Hathrus Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Salvage of Machinery and Accessories, at the Maneklal Hiralal Mill, at Sarasapur, Ahmedabad.

On THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above mill premises on behalf of the Insurance Co. concerned.

The salvage of machinery consists of 16 Mules, 8 Ring Frames, 4 Roving Machines, 4 Tubular Banding Machines, 1 Balling Machine, 1 Banding Stretching Machine, 1 Hoist, 1 Platform Scale, also salvage of gearing in the spinning room comprising shafting, pulleys, pedestals, counter shafts to mules, pulleys on countershaft for mules, gallows, pulleys and fixings for ring frames.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 4th February, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 39 BALES BLANKETS.

Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), at the Elphinstone Woollen, Mill, near the Elphinstone Road :Railway Station, by the side of the New Bridge, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Ambalal Pranjeewandas and Jafferji Adamji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Thomas Mosley.

39 Bales Blankets of different sizes.

A quantity of wool.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND 8,000 RING SPINDLES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1913, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

8,000 (second-hand) Ring spindles, (by Howard and Bullough).

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant Stores, etc., etc., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, 20th, and FRIDAY, the 21st February, 1913, at 1 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant stores, etc., etc., consisting of India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, wood locks, old files, brass scrap, and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment marked on each lot and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 4th February, 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), at their Sales Rooms, the following:—

On account of the shippers.—A consignment of cashmere and tweed woollen piece-goods, 8 to 10 yards each piece.

On account of the concerned—11 fire and thief proofs safes, by Messrs. Philip Sons and Co., size 24 to 36 inches.

IMPORTANT TO WINE MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Sale of 126 Bales Scotch Whisky, and 30 cases Sparkling Wine.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of February, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, the following :—

On account of the concerned—
Landed per s. s. "Ossena."
B.R.C. No. 1-30—30 cases special Scotch Whisky.
Landed per s.s. "Cuina."
C. H. No. 1-30—15 cases His Majesty Whisky.
15 cases Dalghis Whisky.
Landed per s.s. "Ossena."
R. C. S. 1-33—27 cases Scotch Whisky Karmical.
6 cases " " "
each case contains 2 doz. pints.
Landed per s.s. "Chupra."
F. I. T. C. No. 1-33—33 cases Royal Old Scotch Old Liquor Whisky
also 30 cases Royal Club and Cart D. or Sparkling Wine.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th February, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS & AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioners of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated Arms and Ammunition consisting of single and double barrel rifles and guns, cartridges, bullet, moulds, loading machines, spears, daggers, revolvers, bayonets, pikes, swords, sulphines, gun-powder, pistols, and knive-sword sticks, etc., etc.

Number of these weapons are new and serviceable.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 4th February, 1913.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE SAID ELECTION being a contested Election, I hereby publish, as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of all the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions, and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders :—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Dr. NANABHAI NAVROJI KATRAK, L. M. & S.	346, Grant Road.	Medical Practitioner	Mr. Vinayek Sadanand Joshi. Mr. Joseph Hall, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Kt., L.M. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., Bar-at-Law.	Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman, M.D. Rao Bahadur Pursbotam Balkrishna Joshi, F.R.C.S. Mr. Abdulabhai Lalji. The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.
2	RAO BAHADUR PURSHOTAM BALKRISHNA JOSHI, F.R.G.S.	Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.	Government Pensioner, Landed Proprietor & Fellow of the Bombay University.	Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri. The Hon'ble Arthur Hill Trevor. Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S. (Retired). Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas.	Mr. Vinayek Sadanand Joshi. Dr. H. Stanley Reed, LL.D. Mr. M. Lalji. The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji Hora. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S. Mr. Suleman Kassum Haji Mitha.
3	Dr. RATANSHA TEMULJI NARIMAN, M.D., F.R.M.S.	Narsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort.	Medical Practitioner.	Sir Sassoon David Bart. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinsha Dhanjibhai Davar, Kt. Sir Karimbhai Ibrahim, Bart. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt.	Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozesha Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., Bar-at-Law. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Meherali Chinai. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi, Kt.
4	Mr. GULAM HUSEN KARIMBHAI IBRAHIM.	C-7, Cuffe Parade.	Merchant, Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Karimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	Sir Sassoon David, Bart. Mr. H. R. Greaves. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi, Kt. The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. D. McBain. The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji Hora. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Meherali Chinai. Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Kt.
5	RAO BAHADUR VITHALRAO KRISHNAJI VANDEKAR.	Nacroji Hill.	Contractor.	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Kt., L.M. The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. D. McBain.	Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Meherali Chinai.
6	Mr. STEPHEN MEREDYTH EDWARDES, C. V. O., I.C.S.	Hill'go Road, Malabar Hill.	Commissioner of Police, Bombay.	Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, M. V. O.	Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed.
7	Mr. JAMSETJI ARDESHIR WADIA.	Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill.	Merchant.	Sir Sassoon David, Bart. The Hon'ble Sir Henry E. E. Procter, Kt.	Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart.
8	Mr. NARAYAN VISHVANATH MANDLIK, B.A., LL.B.	7 Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.	Pleader and Property-holder.	Mr. H. R. Greaves. Sir Karimbhai Ibrahim, Bart. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi, Kt. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, Kt., C.I.E.	Mr. James McDonald. Sir Sassoon David, Bart. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Kt., L.M. Sir Shapurji Barjorji Broacha, Kt. The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. D. McBain.
9	Mr. FRANCIS FREDERICK GORDON.	Gool Mansions.	Proprietor of the "Advocate of India."	The Hon'ble Arthur Hill Trevor. Sir Shapurji Barjorji Broacha, Kt.	Mr. E. H. Mundy. Mr. C. B. Robinson.
10	Mr. PHIROZ KHARSETJI SETNA, B.A.	Canada Building, Hornby Road.	Merchant.	Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C. V. O., I. C. S. Sir Sassoon David, Bart.	Mr. Nanabhai Hormasji Moos. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Meherali Chinai.
11	Mr. KAVASJI JEHANGIR READYMONEY, B.A., (Cantab.)	Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.	Property-holder.	Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi, Kt. Mr. James McDonald.	The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Meherali Chinai. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S.
12	Mr. DONALD FRASER.	28 Esplanade, Fort.	Merchant.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. D. McBain. Mr. Kavasji Jehangir Readymoney, B.A., (Cantab.)	Mr. C. B. Robinson. Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, B.A., LL.B.
13	Mr. KASAMALI JERAJBHAI PIRBHAI.	Warden Road	Landed Proprietor.	Sir Karimbhai Ibrahim, Bart. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinsha Dhanjibhai Davar, Kt. Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Kt. H. H. Sir Aga Sultan Mahamad Shah Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G. C.I.E.	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Kt., L.M. Mr. James McDonald. The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhai Meherali Chinai. Mr. H. A. H. Payne.
14	Mr. JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT.	Pedder Road ...	Merchant and Mill Agent.	The Hon'ble Sir Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., Bar-at-Law. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinsha Dhanjibhai Davar, Kt. The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. Sir Kavasji Jhangir, Bart.	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Kt., L.M. Sir Shapurji Barjorji Broacha, Kt. Sir Adamji Pirbhai, Kt. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi, Kt. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C. V. O., I. C. S. Dr. H. Stanley Reed, LL. D.
15	Mr. MAHAMAD HAJIBHAI LALJI.	Cuffe Parade, Colaba.	Merchant.	Sir Shapurji Barjorji Broacha, Kt. Mr. Nawrozji Jehangirji Gamadia. The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. D. McBain.	The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Meherali Chinai. Mr. Mulraj Khatav. Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai.
16	The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZSHA MERWANJI MEHTA, K.C.I.E., M.A., Bar-at-Law.	Napean Sea Road	Barrister-at-Law.	Mr. James McDonald. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Kt., L.M.	Mr. Dinsha Edalji Vacha. Mr. Jafarbhai Rahimtula Kadarbhai, B.A., Bar-at-Law.
17	Lt.-Col. M. A. T. COLLIE, M.P., (Aber.) C.M., I.M.S.	Taj Hotel, Bombay.	Lt.-Colonel, Indian Medical Service.	Sir Sassoon David, Bart. Mr. D. Carmichael.	Sir Shapurji Barjorji Broacha, Kt. Mr. J. P. Chrystal.
18	Dr. JAMSETJI NASARVANJI BAHADUEJI, B.A., (Bombay), L.R.C.P., M.H.C.S.	Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.	Medical Practitioner.	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Kt., L.M. Sir Shapurji Berjorji Broacha, Kt. The Hon'ble Arthur Hill Trevor.	The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta. Mr. Narottum Moraji Gokuldas. Mr. E. F. Allum.
19	Sir DINSHA MANECKJI PETIT, Bart.	Petit Hall, Malabar Hill.	Banker and Mill Agent.	The Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., Bar-at-Law. Sir Karimbhai Ibrahim, Bart. Sir Sassoon David, Bart.	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Kt., L.M. Mr. Hormasji A. Wadia, Bar-at-Law. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Meherali Chinai. Mr. James McDonald.
20	The Hon'ble Sir JAMSETJI JIJIBHAI, Bart.	Mazagon Castle 24, Mazagon Road.	Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, Honorary Presidency Magistrate and the Head of the Parsi Community.	H. H. Sir Aga Sultan Mahamed Shah Aga Khan, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E. The Hon. Justice Sir Dinsha Dhanjibhai Davar, Kt. Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Kt. Dr. H. Stanley Reed, LL. D.	The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim. Mr. Hormasji A. Wadia, Bar.-at-Law. Mr. Lakhamsi Napu. Mr. James McDonald.
21	Mr. JAMES McDONALD.	The Orange Wolehouse Road.	Honorary Presidency Magistrate.	Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi, Kt. Mr. Dinsha Edalji Vacha. Mr. J. B. Wardlaw Milne.	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Kt., L.M. Mr. Jamsetji Arbisar Wadia. Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
22	Dr. ELIJAH MOSES, M. D.	Prince's Building, Babula Tank Road.	Medical Practitioner.	Mr. W. A. Chambers. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Kt., L. M. Mr. Kharsetji Manekji Kharetji, B. A., (Oxon), Bar.-at-Law.	Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S. Dr. Mancherji Behramji Kola, M. D.

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act, I also hereby give notice that the Poll will be taken at a meeting of the Justices to be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices, opposite Victoria Terminus, on MONDAY, the 10th February, 1913, at 1 P. M., Bombay Time.

Voting Papers will be issued to those entitled to vote only at the meeting.

No person who is not a Justice of the Peace will be admitted in the Corporation Hall except the authorised Municipal employes and representatives of the Press.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 3rd February, 1913.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents

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Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C, B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

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THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

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—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
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LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

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PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

D'OYLY—At Port Blair, Andaman Islands, on the 27th December, the wife of H. Hadley D'Oyly, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LANGWORTHY—At Malaga, on the 28th January Margaret, wife of Major George Langworthy, VII Dragoon Guards, and daughter of Sir Charles Roe, Bengal Civil Service, Retired.

MARRIAGE.

LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH—GREIG.—On January 30th, at the U. P. Church, Lyallpur, by the Rev. William Dalgetty, assisted by the Rev. H. Martin, Arthur Percy, second son of A. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, of Mastrick Hall, Bournemouth-West, and Alice Laura, only daughter of O. Greig, of Nailsworth, Gloucester.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Thanksgiving Service, in connection with the celebration of the Centenary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in St. Andrew's Church, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay University Senate Adjourned Meeting, 5-45.

Bombay Amateurs' Performances of the 'Yeomen of the Guard," in aid of the Lady Clarke League of Mercy Endowment Fund, Opera House, 9-30.

"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

Parashramrao's Circus near Phul-gully, 9-30 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim : "That which is everybody's business is nobody's business."—Old Proverb.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the outward Mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "China" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next, at 2-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras... ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express, every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912		12-0

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are requested to attend at the High Court on Tuesday the 4th February, 1913, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.), instead of Wednesday the 5th February 1913, as previously intimated.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Cornelius... .....Mende'sohn
Valse Lente ...Serment D'Amour..... Luzas
Selection .....Tne Count of Luxembourg .....Lehar
A Dessert Journey .....On the road to Zagaziz .....Finck
A Veil Dance..Mystic Beauty .....Finck
Intermezzo .. Orsena .....Hartz
Three Light Pieces ... 1 Lady Lole, 2 Fidrette, 3 Folie Bergere .....Fletcher
Oriental Piece..Kismet .....Markey

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A concert party from the R. M. S. "China" will give a concert at the Seamen's Institute this evening, at 8-45.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR IN BOMBAY.—H. H. Maharaja Holkar of Indore arrived in Bombay yesterday and is staying at the bungalow of H. H. the Gaekwar, at Nepean Sea-road. His Highness is attended by seventy-five followers.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological Collection :—One Indian Gazelle by Mr. J. Counsell ; one Malbrouk monkey, by Mr. E. J. Edwards ; one Indian Gazelle, by Mr. J. A. Madon, I.C.S.

TRAM ACCIDENT.—Shapurji Cawasji (65) was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment of injuries received on his head, when alighting from a tram-car at Fort-street.

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Dr. Machichan, D.D., LL.D., Principal, Wilson College, on Edison, a great modern inventor, on Tuesday next, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the residence of Miss C. H. L. Meyer, Winter Road, Malabar Hill.

WOMANHOOD SUFFRAGE.—A debate on the above subject will take place in the large hall of the Y. M. C. A. this evening, at 9-15. Mr. B. G. Horniman will open the debate, favouring the granting of the Franchise. Mr. A. J. Buckle opposing. Chairman, Mr. A. H. S. Aston.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—Currency notes and clothing, collectively valued at Rs. 100, were robbed from Ratanchand Hariram, a Hindu resident on Baptystreet. Hariram states he was walking along Arab-lane, early on Monday morning, when two persons attacked and knocked him down, while others snatched the bundle from him and ran away.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—A Matunga resident named Virji Lalji, has informed the police that ornaments of the value of Rs. 450 have been found missing from a cupboard in which were placed Rs. 10,000 worth of these articles. The cupboard was always kept open, and the theft probably took place at about midnight, on Friday last.

S. J. J. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, POREBUNDER.—During the month, the total number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,262 ; among them the number of new admission was 849, classified as below :—Hindoos, 2,605 ; Mussalmans, 623 ; Parsees, 19 ; other castes, 15. Total, 3,262. The average daily attendance was 105.

THEFT IN A EUROPEAN'S HOUSE.—On the night of Friday last, a theft was committed in the house of Mr. H. J. W. Ridley, an engineer, employed on the Tata Hydro-Electric Works, in Parel Tank-road. A gladstone bag and a portmanteau containing clothing and cash of the value of Rs. 500 had been removed, but both were found. They had been forced open and the clothes left untouched, but the money and a small camera taken away. The matter has been reported to the police, who are making enquiries.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Praesident," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 4th February and not as previously advertised. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. Mails for Madagascar Ports, Mauritious, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra s.s. "Londula" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 6th February. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—The office friends and admirers of Mr. Krishnarao Moroba Kothare, late head clerk, Office of the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, met him at his residence, on Girgaum-road, on the 1st instant, at 5 p.m., to present him with an address in commemoration of his long and meritorious service in the R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay, extending over 34 years, especially on account of his kind, simple and sympathetic disposition, which he maintained throughout his service. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. A. Cooper, cashier, and Mr. Vijayakar read the address. Mr. Kothare heartily thanked his friends, present and absent, and assured them that the address would be preserved by him and his family as a token of loving memory of all concerned. He then entertained the company to light refreshments.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Preparing for Deputation's Visit to Bombay.

The Hindu University Deputation, headed by the Hon. the Maharaja of Darbhanga and the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohon Malavya, is to reach Bombay on the 15th February next, by the Gujerat Mail. The Deputation will arrive at Ahmedabad on the 6th and then visit the Kathiawar States. After their tour in those states, the deputation will arrive in Bombay.

Last evening a meeting of some of the leading men of Bombay was held in Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey's office, and among those present were :—Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna (president), Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Motilal Kanji, Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor, the Hon. Mr. P. D. Patni, Mr. V. P. Vaid (bar-at-law) Mr. Laxmidas Nagardas Shroff, Mr. Jaisukhlal G. Mehta, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, and others.

The sense of the meeting was the opinion that the deputation would have done well if it had visited Bombay first and then toured the Kathiwar States. Sir Vithaldas said that Bombay was a cosmopolitan city and no enthusiasm was shown there by the Hindus. Still, if by coming to Bombay first the Maharaja of Darbhanga had seen his Excellency the Governor and obtained from him something like a letter of introduction to the Chiefs of Kathiawar, who were rather more like Bengal Zemindars, than anything else, something tangible could have been effected in the matter of collection of money.

Mr. Kazi Kabirnddin was of the same opinion and suggested that Messrs. Juma, Chinoy, Ebrahim and other Moslem leaders should be on the Committee of Reception. This suggestion was accepted.

It was settled that the deputation should be received at the railway station, cards of invitation being issued for the function.

A public meeting will be held on the 16th inst. at Madho Baug, and an address will be presented to the Maharaja of Darbhanga in recognition of his Highness' great services to the country.

A committee was formed to arrange all preliminaries, and the following seven gentlemen were elected secretaries:—Messrs. V. P. Vaidya, L. Nagardas Shroff, Kazi Kabiruddin Motilal Kanji, Khemdas Srikrishnadas, Rao Bahadur Keshabji Nathu Sailor and Jaisuklal G. Mehta.

Mr. Shroff left last night for Shitpur, where he joins the deputation and accompanies it during the Kathiawar tour.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Treatment of Roads with Akonia.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the President, presiding.

The Commissioner, in forwarding a copy of the Executive Engineer's report on the subject of treating roads with Akonia, stated that in order to save expenditure of water and to improve the pressure for domestic supply, it would be advisable to accept the Executive Engineer's proposal, and to buy a supply of the article to last till the end of May. The total quantity required would be 400 tons, the cost of which, at the rate of Rs. 90 per ton, would amount to Rs. 36,000. In addition to this, an expenditure, amounting to Rs. 4,000 was expected to be incurred in the labour involved in loading, unloading, carting and sprinkling Akonia on roads and contigencies at the rate of Rs. 10 per ton. The total cost would be Rs. 40,000. The direct saving of cost in road-watering would be about Rs. 4,000, in addition to the value of the water saved. In consequence, however, of the watering of roads having been restricted, as far as possible, since the last rains, there would be a total saving of about Rs. 20,000 on the road-watering grant, so that the extra burden on Municipal finances would not be heavy. He requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the sum of Rs. 40,000 being met from Surplus Cash Balance. The rate offered by Mr. Wacha for Akonia was Rs. 10 per ton less than that paid to him last year.

Mr. C. V. Mehta moved for the necessary sanction.

Mr. Wacha observed that in such cases they should proceed with caution, because there might be many other competing substances besides Akonia. They must not be led away by advertisements or statements of the dealers.

The Commissioner agreed with Mr. Wacha in his remarks and said that every care would be taken to find by experiment which stuff was best for the purpose.

Mr. S. S. Battliwalla moved, as an amendment, that the main roads in E, F and G Wards be included in the list of roads where Akonia was to be utilised.

Dr. Javle, seconding the amendment, remarked that recently motor-cars had been going along those roads and raising a great deal of dust.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta, replying, said that no mention of any particular roads was made in the resolution. It was left absolutely to the discretion of the Commissioner to select the roads.

On being put to the vote, the amendment was defeated and the original resolution was carried.

In accordance with previous notice, Dr. Dinshah B. P. Master moved the following resolution:—

That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report:—(a) The extent of the areas of low-lying grounds on the flats and other places in the City, which he intends to fill in with kutchra; (b) the possible cost per yard of filling in those places with earth, and the probable total cost for all the areas so treated. What is the cost incurred per yard at present for filling in the swamps with kutchra? (c) what would be the probable price of land thus reclaimed with earth, obtainable per yard by its sale? (d) to whom does the land in question belong? (e) how many cart-loads of kutchra are now dumped down daily on the flats for reclaiming the swamps? That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the following resolution passed at the second All-India Sanitary Conference held at Madras in November last, regarding the nuisance and danger arising from flies: "That much evidence exists incriminating the common housefly as a factor in the spread of such diseases as Enteric Fever, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Tuberculosis. Various expedients for the reduction of flies, such as incineration of rubbish and night soil, shallow trenching, the use of perchloride of mercury, or saponified creosote in latrines, have been suggested, but none of these are universally applicable. More work is required to be done to ascertain definitely the more important breeding-places of flies, and how best to deal with them; but the Conference desires to impress upon local authorities the importance of thorough scavenging and of careful attention to night-soil trenches, as it is clearly proved that fermenting aninal and vegetable matter of all description is the favourite breeding ground of the domestic fly."

The Commissioner said that there was no cause for the nuisance as apprehended by Dr. Master. However, the Commissioner promised to do all that he could, to ensure satisfaction.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then proceeded with the discussion on the expenditure side of the Budget.

Mr. C. V. Mehta proposed that the general office establishment be passed at Rs. 71,288.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved as an amendment, that the Budget Estimate in respect of expenditure, for the year 1913-14, for the Municipal Commissioner's General Office Establishment be adopted at Rs. 71,588, the personal allowance to be allowed to the Municipal Medical Examiner being fixed at Rs. 50 per mensem as originally proposed by the Commissioner.

On a division, the amendment was defeated, and the original proposition agreed to.

When the item of expenditure for the supply of coal was reached, Mr. Wacha suggested that it would be very desirable to mention in the Budget the quantity and price of the coal required for the year. As it was, the prices mentioned by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, were very high.

The Commissioner explained how the figures for the estimates had been arrived at, but he did not think it was necessary to enter the details in the Budget.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

Yesterday was the last day for nomination of representatives of the Justices of the Peace on the Bombay Corporation, and the following twenty-two gentlemen have been duly proposed for the sixteen seats. The elections will take place on Monday next :

* Dr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak.
* Rao Bahadur Parshotam Balkrishna Joshi.
Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman.
Mr. Gulam Husen Karimbhai Ibrahim.
† Rao Bahdur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.
Mr. Stephen Meredyth Edwardes.
Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia.
Mr. Narayen Vishvanath Mandlik.
Mr. Francis Frederick Gordon.
Mr. Phiroz Kharsetji Setna.
Mr. Kavasji Jehangir Readymoney.
* Mr. Donald Fraser.
* Mr. Kasamali Jerajbhai Pirbhai.
Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit.
Mr. Mahamud Hajibhai Lalji.
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozesha M. Mehta.
Lt. Col. M. A. T. Collie.
* Dr. Jamsetji Nasarvanji Bahadurji.
Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit.
* The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai.
Mr. James McDonald.
* Dr. Elijah Moses.

Those marked * are not on the present Corporation and the one marked †, a ratepayer's representative on the present Corporation.

The Annual Dinner of the Calcutta branch of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers was an astonishing demonstration of the strength of this profession in Calcutta and Bengal, a correspondent writes. "Among the guests were a well-known London Engineer and a distinguished Canadian expert in dredging machinery, and both expressed their amazement at the large gathering which mustered under the presidency of Professor Everett. The speech of the evening was made by Mr. C. H. Bompas, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, who is definitely taking his place as one of our best after-dinner orators. Nothing could be more droll than his reference to the Aryan brothers who dropped into the office of the Improvement Trust at intervals to inquire for what price they could have a private view of the Improvement Scheme Mr. Bompas declared emphatically that at present there is no Improvement Scheme. Those who have £6 millions to spend and such a city as Calcutta to reform are not likely to start without a very careful survey of the ground.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and tops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market

Tell your Cook

to use "Paisley Flour" next time he is baking the bread.

Loaves are never so light, never so delicious and never so digestible as when they are made with the aid of Brown & Polson's "Paisley Flour."

"Paisley Flour" makes all the difference between loaves you "just eat" and loaves you really enjoy.

Make sure that your next loaf is made in the "Paisley Flour" way.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder

Use 1 part of "Paisley Flour" to 8 parts of ordinary flour. Recipes for many delightful dainties to be found in every tin.

"BURGOYNE"
You can rely upon BURGOYNE'S
SANTONINE LOZENGES
As a vermifuge they are always certain in their action because they contain the FULL percentage of Santonine.
Beware of cheap and worthless substitutes.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LONDON.
FOR PURITY

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY CO
BOMBAY

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of Merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL
Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RS. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

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STEREO-PRISM BINOCULARS
'MIRACLE" ×12
"TOURIST" × 8
Extra large field, Brilliant Definition, perfect Workmanship,
LIGHT WEIGHT AND PORTABILITY
Highest Finish Unequalled for Military, Naval, and sporting purposes in Superior Quality leather sling cases.
Rs. 135. Rs. 75.
ALSO
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, POWERFUL OPERA GLASSES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, etc.,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
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FOR
Strength and Blood use the pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies.

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

	Per Bottle Rs. a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 14
Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 8
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 11
Malvasia, White	2 15
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3 0
White do do	3 12
Port Wine, White old dry	2 0
Port Wine, Red	2 0
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 4
TABLE WINES	
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1 10
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1 13
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	2 0
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2 15
Morea, Vin de table, White	1 11
Demestica, Vin de table, White	2 0
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage 1884	5 8
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 12
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 12
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 9
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	4 8
" 1895 (two crown)	5 8
" 1890 (Princes)	7 0
" 1887 (Royal)	7 8

SOLE IMPORTERS
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
117-125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Muttra, 2,985 tons, Captain H. Corey arrived in harbour on Sunday from Moulmein 9th January, via coast ports, with a general cargo timber and rice and 2 saloon and 58 deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1,747 tons, Captain L Kasch, arrived in harbour on Monday from Dar-es-salam, 4th January, with a general cargo and 7 saloon and 14 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palitana, 1,934 tons Captain W. H. Bamber arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday, from Bushreh 20th January, via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and 6 saloon and 41 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bushreh, 25th January, via Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and 7 horses, 5 saloom and 233 deck passengers.

The steamer Ikeries 2,702 tons, Captain J. W. Angus sailed on Monday for Diamond (for order) with ballast.

The steamer Saigon Mara 3311 tons, Captain T. Yamaguchi sailed on Monday for Kobe, etc. with a general cargo.

The B. and P. S. N. C. Company's steamer Naderi 1,168 tons Captain a Geddie arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Jedah 19th Jaunary via Perim and speci and 510 pilgrims. During the voyage five deaths occured among the pilgrims from natural cause.

The B. S. N. Company's steamer Shirala 3,400 tons Captain E. W. Peck arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta via cost ports with a general cargo and explosives.

The Hansa Line steamer Werdenfels 2,793 tons Captain F. Goase arrived in harbour on Monday from Hamburg 25th December via Antiwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Perla 3,439 tons Captain F. Malic arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste 11th January with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga 851 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush sailed on Monday for Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Baron Bulfour, 2,552 tons, Captain G. L. Symonds, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The Arab steamers Cos steamer Budric, 1,613 tons Captain A. Fisher will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer, Catalon 2,416 tons, Captain T. L. Glover, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta 21st January with a cargo of coal.

WIRELESS TO "DUFFERIN."

The transport "Dufferin" is expected to leave Karachi at 9 a.m. to-day. Radio messages will be accepted up to 9 p.m. to-morrow.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer ..Capt R A Nugento.....R N Flagship
H M S Alert .....Comdr H C Somerville .....Sloop
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Geo J Todd .....Spl Ser St
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr D H Gibson.....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR —FEB 3.

Arcadia	3513 Barchim	T M & Co
Badric	1613 Fisher ..... Jeddah	Arab Str
Baron Balfour	2552 Symonds	K Nixon & Co
Belle of France	2469 Cargill	A Yule and Co
Canara	7884 Phillips	M M & Co
Columbia	343 Bond	American Yacht
Delta	4750 Martin...Shanghai ...12-2	P & O S N Co
Dumra	762 Morrison	M M & Co
Hoseinel	993 Richardson...NF...B P S N Co	
Karanja	2932 Pattison	
Lawoe	1817 Boon ...Maurilius ..D Karadwaru	
Marmaris	..Comdr Mahlis .....Turkish G Boat	
Momtfer	250 Nacoda	Persian Govt
Minich	2100 David	T M & Co
Muttra	2985 Corey	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Palitana	Bamber	Busreh, Jan 20
	Dumra	Morrison	Busreh, Jan 25
	Muttra	Corey	Moulmein, Jan 9
	Naderi	Geddie	Jedah, Jan 19
	Shirala	Peck	Calcutta, Jan 15
3	Werdenfels	Goase	Hamburg, Dec 25
	Perla	Mobe	Trieste, Jan 11
	Sultan	Kasch	Dar-es-Salam, Jan 4
	Catalone	Glover	Calcutta, Jan 21
	Sardegna	Mazzo	Genoa, &c

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, &c
	Skerries	Angus	Diamond Island
	Saigon Mara	Yamaguchi	Kobe, &c.

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Baron Balfour, Symonds for Calcutta.
" Budrie, Fisher for Busreh, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Perla for China, &c.
" Austria (to arrive) for China, &c.
" Muttra for Calcutta, &c.
" Dumra for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Naderi for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Palitana for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd s. s. Austria from Trieste left Karachi on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 9th instant.

The P. and O. s. s. Assaye left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on the 1st instant.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Glasgow passed Perim on the 1st inst, and is due to arrive in Bombay about noon on the 7th instant.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 3 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 3 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 3 0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Ooorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

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PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
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THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

THE
NOISELESS
NAPIER,
THE PROVED BEST CAR.

"TATLER," 13th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:
"The acme of perfection of design and finish."
"BYSTANDER," 5th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:
"It is a wise policy that leaves the cheap vehicles to fight out their own salvation and develop a distinct type of car, in which price is subservient to the requirements of high grade."
With the British instinct for good work Messrs De Napier & Sons have, from the first, devoted all their attention to manufacturing real good cars. They have made quality paramount to all considerations.
To the motorist or would-be motorist of restricted means, we would remind them that it is the upkeep expenditure on a car which has to be considered and which really hurts. So do not forget that cars turned out purely "at a price" are no the most economical. NAPIER means proved economy in upkeep and a car obtainable at a moderate price, the special feature being

LOW PETROL CONSUMPTION;
LOW LUBRICATION COST;
LOW COST OF TYRES;
NO COST FOR REPAIRS.

All intelligent motorists appreciate these points.
If you regard motoring as the nearest approach to Heaven on earth, the luxurious NAPIER will even more than demonstrate such an idea.
We will be pleased to give demonstrations to any prospective purchaser on application to
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
THE SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

"J. D. A."—Consult Professor Muller.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 4th February, 1913.

"A PESSIMISTIC PAPER."

MR. KEATINGE'S paper before a meeting of the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts, which various critics, including Sir John Muir Mackenzie, described as pessimistic, described the progress of agriculture in the Bombay presidency, from the point of view of its director. Doubtless, Mr. Keatinge has had uphill work from the time he took over office and he would have been glad to have his audience look at the prospect through rose-coloured lenses, but apparently he thought it best that they should see things as he sees them, that they might appreciate the work done and realise how much more remains to be accomplished. He would have them know that the economic progress over a century had been disappointingly slow and certainly slower than was anticipated eighty years ago, Mr. Keatinge contending that the economic policy adopted was responsible. Early administrators said, "Give the cultivators a definite property in the land; give them security of tenure, a guarantee that their improvements will not be taxed, and a light equitable assessment, and, with settled and peaceful conditions, there will be a great improvement in agriculture and a marked increase in prosperity." Their anticipations were rapidly realised in so far as a large increase in the area of cultivation was concerned, but not as regards any rapid improvement in agriculture or the general wealth of the peasants. Communications were improved to allow of the surplus produced being carried to the markets and an advance of the standard of comfort as the result of Irrigation followed, but even with this the bulk of the cultivators have not realised anything like the high level of prosperity which was predicted for them. Examining into causes, Mr. Keatinge thinks the early administrators were over sanguine. Settled conditions, a light and equitable assessment, improved communications and irrigation are certainly necessary to progress but "are hardly sufficient in themselves to supply the motive power to such an invertebrate body as a backward agricultural community." Stern economic necessity has caused the progress of agriculture in other countries and under that stimulus development is continuous. In India that stimulus is inoperative.

Dutch, American and Japanese agriculture prospered through the aid of foreign capital and enterprise. In India indigo-growing received a great stimulus through British capital and enterprise, but taking India as a whole, observed Mr. Keatinge, it may be said that Government has never encouraged the development of the land by foreign capitalists and the amount of land so developed is negligible. In the Bombay Deccan there has been absolutely no development by this means. All the good land in this tract is now occupied and the price that a foreign capitalist would now have to pay the occupants, if he wished to purchase land, would probably be prohibitive. Mr. Keatinge thinks the early economists were right; but while there are obvious difficulties in making over a considerable part of the land of any country to be developed by foreign capital and enterprise, these difficulties do not arise in the case of development by similar native agency. Mr. Keatinge condemned in strong terms the mistakes which led to the necessity for the passing of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act and the Land Revenue Amendment Act. He would not sacrifice the existence of the sturdy peasant-proprietor for the sake of any prospective economic gain, real or imaginary, but he is fully of opinion that at the present time there is not the least fear of the peasant proprietor being elbowed out, and that the economic conditions of the Deccan, or the characteristics of the classes which inhabit it, render it probable that any such general process will take place. "The investor nowadays usually finds that he can do better with his money than by investing it in land with a view to sub-letting it in an improved state. Land continues to change hands; but the small holder remains. He remains, but he does not progress." This is unfortunate, and to increase the rate of production, increase the profits of farming and accelerate progress. Mr. Keatinge suggested a more rapid application of capital, though he admits that the circumstances of most holdings would require change before capital and enterprise could be attracted.

Some of Mr. Keatinge's critics were against him in the idea of attracting capital and would not have the small holder disturbed on any account. But Sir John Muir Mackenzie may be accepted as a more reliable authority on the needs of the Bombay Presidency perhaps than any other ex-official who took part in the discussion, and though all joined in the plea for the retention of the small holding so far as practicable and the encouragement of the co-operative agricultural bank for its support. But in addition Mr. Keatinge held that if the community is to obtain from the great irrigation works anything like the full advantages to which it is entitled, it is essential that the holdings shall be properly constituted and be in the hands of persons who have the means to use them to best advantage. "We must deliberately aim," said he, "at attracting capital and enterprise to this profitable industry, and must recognise that in this process some of the small holders who have neither the capital nor the enterprise which the work demands, must necessarily be squeezed out." The small holder who has enterprise however should be encouraged and co-operative credit banks find him money, but with the invertebrate holder, who does not make the most of his holding, it is impossible to sympathise, for if he is squeezed out to make room for a better and more capable man, the community would benefit. There is no room for the drone. Still the re-shuffling of holdings would be a very delicate operation and might conceivably be liable to considerable abuse. Mr. Keatinge would probably go into every detail very minutely himself if such changes as he suggests were adopted. But we need not anticipate that any sweeping change in the agricultural policy of the presidency will be brought before the Council until Lord Willingdon, who has studied the subject at home, has become master of the problem of Bombay, which will, of course, be after some considerable time. But it does seem inevitable that sooner or later holdings will have to be so reconstituted that it may be possible to apply capital to them with advantage.

CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA. THE Chinese Community in Australia is reported to have been thrown into a state of consternation by the action of the Minister of External Affairs, in refusing the application concerning seventeen Chinese children—who are stated to have been born in the country, and who returned from a visit to China—to remain in the Commonwealth. Before October last, when a new Collector of Customs was posted to Port Darwin, the entrance of such children was permitted on production of birth certificates, and on satisfactory evidence of identification. The former Collector, an old resident, knew the Chinese residents particularly well, and no friction occurred. The new Collector, however, chose to regard the seventeen as prohibited immigrants, and for each a sum of a hundred pounds must be deposited. The money was deposited under protest and evidence of identification was forthcoming. Nevertheless, the Minister of External Affairs declined to accept that evidence and ordered the departure of the children within one month or the forfeit of the amount of the deposit. The difficulty in contesting the decision of the Minister appears to be in the fact that the Minister can forfeit the £1,700 if his decision be questioned, and in the fact that the case will have to be fought in the High Court, and that the means of the parents and guardians of the children will not permit of this. In one case there are two sons of an old widow who has lived in Darwin for over twenty years, and whose husband lived there for thirty years. She obtained the assistance of friends to get her sons back, in the hope that they would support her, but, to her consternation, when they arrived, £200 had to be found to allow of their landing. This sum she was ultimately able to borrow at 30 per cent. interest and she has not the means wherewith to send the boys back. The irony of the situation, observes a local correspondent, is that the Chinese servants, who perform practically all the domestic services there, are getting gradually fewer and more expensive; and if the local-born Chinese are not allowed to return, matters will speedily become worse. The "White Australia" policy, apparently, is being carried out to the degradation of white justice.

INTEREST IN DEFENCE. As tending to show a gradually awakening interest in the problems of national and Imperial defence, a suggestion, which has been made in the *Times*, by certain Cambridge dons, is of importance. In speaking of an awakening interest, however, we do not wish to imply that there is a large tendency in favour of a measure of compulsory service, but we do mean that a much larger body of people than formerly are beginning to study the question for themselves and to form opinions on one side or the other. So far a considerable majority appears to be convinced that compulsory service is not a good thing, while the Cambridge gentlemen to whom we have referred seem to have halted half way between either party. They have put forward a suggestion for the recruiting of the Territorials, and this is, taking their own University first as an example, that no undergraduate of English birth, who is physically capable and under 30 years of age, should be allowed to take a degree until he has attained a standard of efficiency in the Territorial Force. In the University they estimate this would produce 2,000 efficients in three years. In other directions, where they would extend the principle, it would certainly produce many more; such, for instance, as the Civil Service, the Police, Municipal and Railway services and even the staffs of private businesses; the idea being, in these instances, that the servant must be an efficient Territorial before qualifying himself for promotion. We cannot say that we are much impressed by the merits of the scheme. It falls little short of a system of universal service in the Territorials, and the voluntary element which it preserves could, with equal effect, be effected by a less complicated method. The main point of interest is that when a number of University professors go to the trouble of working out such a scheme, and advocating it in the public Press, it shows that the problems of defence are nowadays attracting the attention of classes of people, who, a few years ago, would have regarded them as entirely outside their sphere.

GEOLOGY OF THE ABOR COUNTRY. WHENEVER a punitive expedition leaves India, a scientific officer is sent with it, and in the case of the Abor Expeditionary Field Force, Mr. Coggin Brown, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, was deputed to accompany it. The result is a paper in the Records of the departments, entitled: "A Geological Reconnaisance through the Dihong Valley." Previous knowledge of the geology of the interior regions of the mountains bordering the plains of Upper Assam had been slowly gathered together, almost without exception, during the progress of punitive expeditions against one or other of the hostile tribes inhabiting them and the present addition was not under dissimilar conditions. The notes, from which Mr. Brown wrote his report, were the results of his observations and are "incomplete enough to draw attention to the fact that the ordinary difficulties of the geologist in very mountainous country, covered for the greater part with unbroken forest and enjoying an exceedingly high rainfall, are not lightened by the necessity of working during the progress of a military campaign." In that section of the report devoted to economic geology, Mr. Brown tells us he obtained gold from the gravel beach in the bed of the Brahmaputra at Kobo, but only in insignificant quantities, representing half a grain of gold per ton. Further into the Abor hills, the current of the river does not permit of the deposition of gold and only very rarely of gravel banks of any kind, and Mr. Brown can hold out little encouragement for gold prospecting higher up. Coal occurs in strata of two ages in the outer Abor hills and lignite is found in the sand-stones of Siwalak age in the neighbourhood of Pasighat, but the occurrence is of no economic value whatever. Coal is also found in the Sirpo Valley but of very poor quality. Similar finds of shale and copper are recorded, but the Abors appear to be unacquainted with the extraction of any of the metals from their ores and when they work pottery, it is of the poorest kind of clay instead of the best available. Mr. Brown's discoveries were of a negative description but they may serve to obviate the expense and risk of an investigation on a larger scale.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

MR. DUDLEY J. MYERS has arrived in Karachi and is endeavouring to organise a branch of the European Defence Association.

MR. F. J. GOULD, Demonstrator of the Moral Education League, started his demonstration work in Karachi on the 3rd., for the benefit of the public.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Mysore opened the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital on Feb. 1st. It is said to be a beautiful building and a worthy memorial of Lord Minto's friendship to the State and his eminent services to India.

THE *Englishman* understands that the Government of India have recommended to the Secretary of State the formation of Anglo-Indian units in the British Army, which will be required to serve anywhere in the Empire. It is possible that they may be signalling or hospital corps units. The *Englishman* welcomes the situation with satisfaction.

THE Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, will hold the next Tour Examinations by the Proficiency and the High Proficiency in Urdu and by the Higher Standard, Preliminary and Interpretership in Persian at Canning College, Lucknow, on the 12th, 13th and 14th; and by the proficiency and the High Proficiency in Urdu, the Higher Standard, Preliminary, Interpretership and the High Proficiency in Persian, and the High Proficiency in Hindi, at the Punjab University Hall, Lahore, on the 17th, 18th and 19th March.

THE members of the Annie Besant Commission, accompanied by Mrs. Annie Besant, arrived here on Friday. After the examination of Mr. Bertram Keightley at Allahabad the witnesses examined here were Babu Ambita Kantchakavarty, Superintendent of Mrs. Besant's household in Benares, Babu Bhagwandas, Pandit Bhawanishankar, Miss Lillian Edger and Babu Dhantrishan Biswas. Babu Upendranath Basu could not give his evidence because he is seriously ill. The Commission finished their work, last night and Mrs Besant left for Madras by this morning's Bombay Mail.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Peace or War?

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 17.

AFTER much procrastination the meetings at the Peace Delegates at St. James' Palace have resulted in a dead lock, and however much we may hope that the next few days may bring a change in the direction of Peace, it cannot be denied that the chances are greater that hostilities will have been resumed before this letter reaches its destination. From a military point of view, it is difficult to see what Turkey can hope to gain by resuming the fight. That she can recover Adrianople by force of arms may be put aside as a practical impossibility. The fortress may hold out, and probably would hold, for a considerable time longer. Behind fortifications the Turk holds the record for endurance; Silistria, Kars, Plevna attest it in the past, Adrianople may bring the record up-to-date. But no fortress can hold out indefinitely, and what are the chances of relief? The Turkish Army has been thoroughly demoralised by its succession of defeats in Thrace and Macedonia, Asiatic reinforcements have no doubt arrived, and may be full of enthusiasm and fight, but neither in organization nor in equipment are they ready to take the field. The neglect of years cannot be made good in a few days, or a few months. The Turkish losses in men only might be counterbalanced by the fresh arrivals from Asia, but they have lost very heavily in officers, and those the best, and their artillery has been reduced to a very small proportion of what it should be owing to the frequency with which they have been compelled in retreat and abandon their guns. But a few days ago, the Turkish Fleet received orders to do what they should have attempted in the earliest phases of the war. It seems suddenly to have dawned on the authorities at the Porte, that the possession of the command of the Ægean by the Greeks was a serious factor in the military problem, and the Fleet was directed to pass out of the Dardanelles, and search out and engage the Greek Fleet wherever it was found. Perfectly sound, if somewhat belated strategy, but how was the idea carried out? The Turkish ships did get clear of the Dardanelles, and came upon the small craft of the Greek Fleet scouting. These they engaged at long range with not very effective fire, but directly the main body of the enemy's fleet appeared upon the horizon, eagerly making for the fleet action they desired for so long, the Turkish fleet again retired within the Dardanelles. The Turks still have a fleet more or less intact, but the command of the Ægean remains with the enemy, and the military situation is unchanged, while the manœuvre area open to the Turkish army is still restricted. The Allies, on the other hand, will start again with the prestige of the previous successes, full of confidence in themselves, their cause and their leaders; the Montenegrins will suffice for Skutari; Macedonia and Thessaly can be held by comparatively small forces, thus leaving the bulk of the allied armies available for operations in the vilayet of Adrianople. The Chatalja lines are strong, but the Anti-Chatalja positions are no less formidable. There is little hope of a successful counterstroke by a landing effected at any point on the Black Sea Coast, and it would seem that Turkish army will be reduced to a defensive campaign, the ultimate result of which is foregone and only a matter of time. The terms now offered by the Allies are doubtless hard, though not out of proportion to their military successes, but there seems no prospect of the position being improved for Turkey, by a continuation of hostilities, and more than a probability of the Allies being able to enforce still harder terms in the future. It looks as if the Porte were bent on repeating the mistaken policy of Gambetta in 1871, which cost France Lorraine, and many milliards of francs.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

If hostilities are resumed, it is safe to prophesy, that the number of special War Correspondents will be reduced almost to vanishing point. With the growth of rapid means for the dissemination of information, the War Correspondent has become more and more an ever present danger. It has become increasingly difficult to maintain that secrecy which is indispensable to the success of the best laid plans of military commanders. To say that many of the modern War Correspondents have been injudicious is to put it mildly. Some of them have considered themselves aggrieved, if in addition to being given every facility to see everything, and hear everything they were not taken into the full confidence of the general officer commanding as to future plans and movements, and permitted to turn the knowledge thus acquired into copy and publish "urbi et orbi," an intelligent forecast of future action. That this should have led to their utilization to disseminate false information, was natural, and was perhaps one of the only useful purposes that correspondents of this class served. This, however, did not, by any means, make up for the amount of harm which they did in other ways, and it became necessary to make the censor rules ever more and more strict; until the result has been that their contributions have not been worth the expense entailed in maintaining them in more or less contiguity to the scene of operations. Judging by the number of articles in the current magazines setting forth the woes of individuals who found the collection of war news a difficult task, fraught at times with unpleasantness, it would seem that many correspondents started with the fixed idea that the war was being conducted primarily for the purpose of providing sensational literature for newspaper readers, and that therefore the representatives of the newspapers should, on all occasions, have been provided with front seats in the stalls. Nor are the owners and editors of the papers any better pleased, though they at all events recognise the inevitable. It does not interest the public to know that Jones left his pyjamas in one village and could find nothing to eat in the next, nor are they thrilled by the fact that Smith's motor-car broke down in attempting a cross-country road. It would have been more unusual, and worth recording if it had not. This class of war news is useless and appeals to no public, and therefore is of no good from an editorial standpoint. Even when an opportunity occurred, and the correspondents were able to see what was going on, few of them had the experience of war which would have enabled them to know what these things meant, and to describe accordingly. We have had columns of picturesque writing, clever word-painting doubtless, but the result has been disappointing, it has been like a portrait by a mediocre artist, the outline correct, the draperies and accessories truly limned in colour, but the soul of the sitter is not there; the writer described what he saw, what was passing before his eyes, but he knew not what it meant—and therefore could not convey any fast idea to the reader. He covered his ignorance by a whirl of words, and not infrequently indulged in abuse based on happenings which he did not understand. War is not a parlour game, and never will be, and stern necessity often demands action, which to those, who know not the why and the wherefore, may seem needlessly cruel, and wanting in humanity; and nothing is more easy to write up such scenes.

Here and there amongst the battalions of correspondents, that were sent or went out when the war began, a few stand out representing all that is best of the traditions of the craft as exercised by Dr. Russell, the earliest, and in some ways the greatest of all, Archibald Forbes, and those who followed, trained in the same school and maintaining the same high ideal, and doubtless from these few we shall see in the future selections made to accompany armies in the field, and transmit news for public consumption, but there will be nothing in the way of large contingents from every country and every important newspaper. The few selected will be accredited from large agencies, whence the news will be distributed; the news will be official, in other words the representatives will be spoon-fed. There will be no chance with the stricter surveillance possible with restricted numbers for the evasion of the censorship by using bye-routes like the packets sent by Roumanian steamer for transmission from Constanza. The War Correspondent of the future will, to all intents and purposes, be an officer of the staff entrusted with the publication of whatever it may be considered expedient, or at all events not inexpedient for the public to know. The news though perhaps less column-filling will be more reliable. The closer connection with the staff will render intelligent forecasts less liable to be used as a mode of giving false information to the enemy. No enemy would give evidence to intelligence that thus originated. The current narrative of war will be, in the future, less prodigal of picturesque detail, a mere record of events, an outline only which it will be for the historian to fill in with details taken from reliable sources, when the story can be reviewed from both sides. When this happens, it will be a relief to the protagonists in the contests, as well as to those who seek amid columns of irrelevancy some few facts to indicate the course of events. Because modern civilization has not found, and is not likely to find, any other solution of national differences in the last extreme than war, it does not follow that the horrors of war must of necessity be served up daily to add a zest to the breakfast table. War is a stern necessity, and it is not unnatural that the progress of a war should be watched with interest, and followed with intelligence. Messages short, clear and to the point from the scene of the campaign, delayed if needs be till their publication could not affect the military situation in any way would suffice for all practical purposes, and one cause of international ill-feeling be removed, with the cessation of blundering comments on methods of waging war from the peace of men lacking in experience, and allowing their personal discomforts and disappointments to tinge their views.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Earl of Portsmouth made a not altogether successful attempt to draw Lord Haldane on Wednesday evening, on the subject of Imperial Defence. He commenced by enquiring if it was still the opinion of the Committee of Imperial Defence, that it was the business of the War Office to see that under all circumstances they had a properly organised and equipped force capable of dealing effectively with a possible invading force of 70,000 men. He then accused the late Minister of War of having said that Lord Roberts was not a strategist, and that the Committee of Imperial Defence was more competent to form an opinion on the question of Imperial Defence than the greatest living soldiers, who had spent nearly the whole of his life face to face with the realities of war. He suggested that the Defence Committee was essentially a political body, and the naval and military experts upon it were not independent of politicians or in a position to resign in support of their opinions. He quoted the Secretary for War's assertion that after the most searching enquiry the Committee of Imperial Defence had arrived at the well-considered opinion that, with our naval and military forces as they stand, the danger of invasion might be faced without fear, and this, too, whilst leaving a great Expeditionary Force free to operate over-seas. He then pointed out that 150,000 men could not by any stretch of imagination be considered "a great Expeditionary Force," that if it were despatched at once complete, nothing would remain at home but the Territorial Force, which only numbered at present 143,000 men, who had done 11 days training in camp, instead of the 315,000, which had been considered essential when the schems was evolved. Incidentally he questioned the economy of a scheme which only provided 143,000 men for an expenditure of £3,200,000 a year, and compared the Bulgarian Army of 340,000, which had been put in the field with a year training, and no men under the age of 20, at a cost of just about half that sum annually. Lord Haldane, in replying, said that the question covered so much ground, that it would require a debate to itself, an opportunity for which would shortly be given, when Lord Roberts would himself be able to be present. He defined the strategy in which he had said that Lord Roberts was wanting, as not the strategy of the battle field, but of the council-chamber. That kind of strategy involving the organization of the Defence of the Empire must be considered not by soldiers and sailors alone, but by soldiers, sailors and statesmen in common council; the deliberations and the results of the deliberations of this council must be regarded as confidential and the same applied to the arrangements for the despatch of the Expeditionary Force. The reference to the Bulgarian Army, he considered, could not have been made seriously, as the conditions of service were so different in the two countries, and Bulgarian rates of pay and conditions of service were impossible of reproduction in England, and so he glided off to the Territorials and once again allowed his cheery optimism full play. He acknowledged that there had been a slump, and even went so far as to anticipate a still further falling off during the coming financial year; four years ago, of course there was a boom, therefore, there must be a slump to follow but as soon as things came to normal, and worked into a regular yearly quota of recruits required, not varying much from year to year, then, of course, it would be all right, and there would be no difficulty in maintaining the Force at its strength. He, however, acknowledged that the Territorial Reserve, which is scarcely existent, though it was calculated on a basis of 105,000 men, has not been a success, but that, he added cheerily, does not matter at all now that we have 170,000 men in the National Reserve; and anyhow we have got to make the best of what we have, as there is no chance of any change being made in our existing system of obtaining recruits. This concluding remark of the Lord Chancellor is worthy of note, as indicative of the line taken by the statesmen in the strategical Council.

THE IMPENDING HOSTILITIES.

PORTE TO MAINTAIN POSE OF DEFENCE.

No Encouragement from the Powers.

URGENT REPRESENTATIONS AT SOFIA.

Question of Adrianople's Sanctuaries.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CETINJE, FEB. 2.

King Nicholas has left for the camp outside Skutari. The fall of the latter, before the conclusion of peace, is ardently desired by the people.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the Ambassadors, on Saturday, discussed the question of a guarantee for the Moslem religious sanctuaries at Adrianople, in the event of Turkey surrendering the city.

The Powers are recommending that Bulgaria should grant the Caliph the right to be represented by a high religious official, as in Tripoli.

After a meeting of the Ambassadors, Sir Edward Grey conveyed this recommendation to Dr. Daneff.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 3.

In order to rid itself of responsibility for the renewal of hostilities, the Porte has ordered, its delegates to remain in London till fighting has been resumed, and the Turkish troops will wait for enemy to fire first.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* states that Germany has advised Bulgaria to show a conciliatory spirit and continue negotiations on the basis of Turkey's reply to the Powers.

Britain and France have informed Germany that they will give Turkey no pecuniary assistance till peace is concluded. Germany has replied that she will adopt the same course.

The *Tageblatt* also states that France has intimated to the Allies that it is desirable that their delegates should remain in London to continue the negotiations, even if hostilities are resumed, as was done in the case of the Turco-Italian War.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

Bulgaria is willing to agree to the appointment of a representative of the Caliph at Adrianople after the cession of the town.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB 3.

Official quarters have not abandoned the hope that hostilities will be prevented. It is understood that the British and German Ministers have made urgent representations at Sofia, the outcome of which is eagerly awaited here. Meanwhile the Government is not neglecting precautions to meet all eventualities.

POPULAR FEELING IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 3.

The Police at the last moment last night prohibited a slavophile meeting. It is understood that action was taken after referring to the Foreign Office, which is evidently determined to repress demonstrations in sympathy with the Balkan Slavs.

VIENNA, FEB.

Colonel Prince Hohenlohe, who is proceeding to St Petersburg with an autograph letter to the Tsar from the Emperor Francis Joseph, has left Vienna.

INDIAN APPEAL TO TURKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

A mass meeting of Mahomedans was held here yesterday afternoon to consider the situation in Turkey, and raise funds in aid of the Indian Red Crescent Society. The Hon'ble Mr. Ariff presided, and about ten thousand people attended. Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in the new Turkish Cabinet, and appealing to Turkey to sink internal differences. At the meeting an appeal for funds for the relief of the Turkish wounded was made, and it is reported that about twenty-five thousand rupees was raised.

KARACHI MOSLEMS.

KARACHI, FEB. 3.

At a mass meeting of Mussalmans of Karachi it was resolved to send the Grand Vizier, Constantinople, the following telegrams :—Karachi Moslems assembled welcome Cabinet and approve the policy. May God help you in all undertakings for upholding Islamic prestige.

It was also resolved to send the following telegram to the Viceroy :—Mahomedans of Karachi, assembled, wish your Excellency a speedy and perfect recovery and pray your Excellency to exert influence in bringing about peace between Turkey and the Balkans, to the honour and prestige of Turkey and Islam.

FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

Surprising Outbreak by Salar-ed-Dowleh.

TEHERAN, FEB. 2.

Salar-ed-Dowleh has resumed his rebellious career. He is reported to have taken the village of Nardin, half-way between Astrabad and Bujnurd. It is surmised that his main object is the capture of Meshed. The resumption of hostilities is surprising, as the Persian Government, at the instance of the Russian Legation, is prepared to grant him generous terms.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The death is announced of Colonel McCalmont, M.P.

[Colonel James Martin McCalmont (Antrim Artillery, late captain 8th Hussars) was aide-de-camp to two Viceroys of Ireland—the late Duke of Marlborough and Earl Cowper Born in 1847 and educated at Eton, he was one of the most popular members of the Orange body, of which he was Deputy Grand Master. It was upon Colonel McCalmont that Dr. Tanner bestowed some notice during the stormy scenes of the Session of 1893, and there were rumours of challenges and so forth from the mercurial member for Mid Cork. But the gallant officer was not to be drawn into either controversy or conflict. He had represented East Antrim since 1885.]

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

GOLD RESERVES.

Effect of India's Increased Absorption.

DEMANDS UNMET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 3.

A special article in the *Times*, discussing the speeches of the various chairmen at meetings of the principal British Banks, says that every country is straining to attract and retain gold, partly on account of the demands of commerce and openings for new capital, and partly on account of political nervousness. Yet, of all the world's gold production, amounting to one hundred millions sterling, only twenty millions is available to meet the demands of increased trade and increased populations of gold-using countries.

The increased gold absorption by India is, according to Sir Edward Holden, largely responsible for the inability of other countries to strengthen their gold reserves. During last two and three-quarter years, India has taken sixty seven millions sterling of gold bars and sovereigns, of which little has been returned. The increased Indian demand for gold has been due largely to a remarkably good harvest. To what extent, if any Indian absorption is due to native hoarding, can only be authoritatively determined by impatrial expert enquiry.

THE LAND PROBLEM.

Forecast of the Liberal Programme.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The *Daily News* forecasts the Liberal land Programme. It will establish a statutory Minimum wage for agricultural labourers, of a pound a week, will confer powers to secure land for cottages and allotments, and will establish Land Courts and deal with urban rating reform.

CAPE STEAMER ASHORE.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The "Haddon Hall," from Liverpool for the Cape, is ashore at Saldanha Bay in an exposed position. Three natives have been drowned. It is reported that the crew are safe.

[Saldanha Bay, on the west coast of Cape Colony, is an inlet 17 miles long and 80 miles distant from Capetown.]

ABYSSINIA'S RULER DEAD.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

A telegram to the *African World* from Adis Abeba states that Menelik is dead, and that his successor, Lidjujesu, entered the capital yesterday with great pomp.

[After the overthrow of Theodore, King of Amhara, by the British in 1868, the suzerain power passed to Prince Kassai of Tigre, who assumed the old title of Negus Negust ('King of Kings'), and was crowned in 1872 as Johannes II., Emperor of Ethiopia. After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelik II., King of Shoa (born 1842), G. C. B., G. C. M. G., became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia. Menelik has no direct heir, but he proclaimed as his successor Lij Yasu (or Lidj Eoyasu), son of Menelik's daughter, Waizaro Shoa Rogga and Ras Mikhael, now (1911) about 16 years old.]

THE "CLAN MACKENZIE."

LONDON, FEB. 3.

Owing to reports regarding the salvage of the "Clan Mackenzie," re-insurance is again easier at sixty per cent. The weather on Saturday was fine and the salvage vessel was alongside.

DISTRESSED "YINCHOW."

LONDON, FEB. 3.

Lloyd's agent at Manila telegraphs that the disabled steamer "Yingchow" has been towed in. She must replace her broken shaft.

[A message published yesterday stated that the U. S. cruiser "Cincinnati" been ordered to search for the British steamer "Yingchow," reported helpless off Luzon, with a broken propeller, and two hundred persons on board.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 2.

The P. and O. steamer "Egypt" left here for Bombay at 4 p. m. with the outward mails of the 2.th inst.

SYLHET RIOT CASE SEQUEL.

Complaint Against Officers and Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

In the Jagatsi Asram Riot enquiry, in which allegations were made against the European officers and police of Sylhet, came to a close on Saturday. Orders were reserved.

On January 31st the final order of conviction was passed on the complainant and his Mukhtear, for preferring a false charge of kidnapping that complainant's brother brought against the Jagatsi Asram people.

A correspondent writes:—The inmates of the Asram in Sylhet (Asram) were educated Bengalees who had become hermits. They carried on religious sinfing day and night and became so very popular that hundreds flocked to their fold. But the police looked on them with suspicion and the strictest surveillance was kept on them. Previously there had been some prosecutions. The head of the "Asram" (hermitage), Swami Dayananda, who had been a pleader, was charged but each time acquitted. On the last occasion a man complained to the authorities that his minor brother had been kidnapped by Swami Dayananda. A warrant was issued against Dayananda; and the police, in executing it, were said to have shot one of the inmates dead. This was Mr. Mahendranath Roy, M.A., B.Sc., a brilliant scholar and lately a professor of the National College. A large number of other inmates, including several ladies, were, it is said, seriously wounded. The Bengal papers loudly protested against the alleged highhandedness of the police, and a commission of enquiry was appointed to investigate the allegation. It was found out later that the complaint lodged against the Asram people was a false one, as the boy alleged to have been kidnapped by Dayananda was a grown up man. The older brother of the "kidnapped" man, and the Muktear (lawyer), who presented the complaint, were prosecuted for laying a false complaint and they have now been both convicted of the charge.

THE KARACHI BOMB FIND.

Theories propounded in Hindu Circles.

A MAHOMEDAN PLOT?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 3.

The *Sind Gazette* writes :—Regarding the discovery in Karachi of materials for a bomb, the presumption would seem to be, either that some clumsy person has made a bungling attempt to initiate here the methods of anarchists elsewhere, or that some other designing person has unscrupulously laid a plot at the door of an innocent man, to serve a nefarious end.

The opinion in Hindu circles, as communicated to us, inclines apparently to the latter view. Various arguments are adduced to discredit as absurd the supposition of a Hindu temple in the Lyari quarter being used as a bomb factory. Into these we cannot here enter. It is sufficient to mention that the Hindu theory presents two alternatives for consideration.

One is that the Mahomedan informer, hearing of a lackh of rupees being on offer at Delhi, for the arrest of the miscreant who made the attempt on the Viceroy, may have surmised that a substantial reward would be obtainable by any man in any place giving any information about any discovery: and may have been carried away by his cupidity.

The other is that the Mahomedan informer may have had at his back an organisation, which perturbed by the imputations which the Delhi outrage, as asserted in some quarters, has cast upon the Mahomedan community, is intent upon transferring the odium to a rival community.

THE CLARK MURDER TRIAL.

Committal Order Against Mohan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, FEB. 3.

Mr. Ormerod has delivered his committal order against Mohan. The Court's order is as follows :—Budhu's evidence shows the part taken by Mohan in the murder. He stood over Mrs. Clark while she was asleep, and dealt her two blows with a sword on her head. Dr. Modi, who held in the post mortem, deposed that the incised wounds on the head of the deceased had caused fractures from which death would certainly result. Mohan pleads an *alibi*, and asks for the production in the High Court of the register of the arrivals and departures kept up at the Serai Mullaji in Gwalior, together with the clerk who keeps the register, and who made entries therein on the 16th and 17th November 1912. Mr. Wiggins, pleader, who appeared for Mohan, informed me that it was doubtful if the Gwalior State would allow the register to leave the State limits. There is sufficient evidence on record to make out a *prima facie* case that Mohan, along with the other accused, did murder Mrs. Clark. I, accordingly, commit Mohan under sec. 302, I. P. C to the hon. High Court, acting in accordance with the provisions in sec. 213 (1), Criminal Procedure Code.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Some of the Witnesses in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 3.

The Public Services Commission sittings begin here on Wednesday.

There are to be four days' sittings, and twenty witnesses in all are to be examined, amongst them being Mr. Justice Hartnoll, the Hon. Mr. W. F. Rice, Chief Secretary to the Burma Government, Capt. Pell, C. I. E., Secretary to the Burma Government, the Hon. Mr. Des Voeux, Commissioner of Pegu, the Hon. Mr. A. W. Binning and Mr. J. E. Dubern, Vice-President, Rangoon Municipality. The others are Burman Extra Assistant Commissioners.

MALABAR TIMBER YARDS.

Lovelock and Lewis' Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 3.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tyabjee to-day delivered concurring but separate Judgments in the appeal preferred by Messrs, Lovelock and Lewis of Calcutta against the order of Mr. Justice Bakewell, holding that they were officers of the Malabar Timber Yards and Saw Mills, Ltd, within the meaning of sec. 214 of the Indian Companies Act, and therefore liable to be proceeded against for misfeasance. Their Lordships further held that in the circumstances of the case Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis were officers of the Company, and that they were entitled to follow the decision of the Court of Appeal, especially as the sections of the Indian Act were but a reproduction of those of the English Statute.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

Trial will last three weeks from 19th.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 3.

The trial of S. A. Mower and G. S. Clifford, late Directors, and R. N. Strachan, general manager, of the Bank of Burmah, has been fixed for the 19th instant at the Special Criminal Sessions of the Chief Court, before Mr. Justice Twomey. It is expected to last for at least three weeks.

LORD SYDENHAM'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 3.

Lord and Lady Sydenham left Lahore yesterday for Sind.

Their Excellencies had visited the Shalimar Gardens, and the tomb of Jehangir at Shahdara.

Lady Sydenham visited Queen Mary's College with Lady Dane.

FIRE-FIEND IN KARACHI.

Conflagration Raging in the City.

HUNDREDS HOMELESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TATTA (KARACHI), FEB. 3.

A terrible fire is raging here in the well-known Palang Para since four o'clock yesterday evening. A dozen houses, many of them three or four stories high, have already been reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated already at over two lakhs of rupees. Hundreds of towns people are homeless.

There is no prospect even yet of stopping the havoc without some miraculous intervention, as the houses are closely packed, the streets are narrow and no water pipe system exists. The officers and hundreds of men are hard at work. The whole town is in imminent danger. At present the situation appears hopeless.

RANGOON ARTS EXHIBITION.

Winners in Water-Colour Section.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 3

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition, which opened this evening at the Jubilee Hall, attracted a large number of visitors. Lady Alamson was among those present.

The present exhibition is quite as successful as it has been in previous years. There was only a falling off in the Crafts portion, owing to the deaths of a good many silversmiths. The juniors, however, who have entered large numbers, promised much for the furthere.

The paintings were as good as last year. Mr. G. H. Willis was awarded the Lieutenant Governor's prize. Many entries were to be found in the water-colour section, the first prize being won by Mrs. C. R. Dunn, with a picture of "Savoy Hills." The second prize was won by Mr. Swinhoe's "near Amarapoora," and the third by Mrs Hartnoll's "Dawn". These were among the principal prizes.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brig.-Genl Sir Rollo Grimston's Return.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 1.

Brig.-Genl. Sir Rollo Grimston, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, will return to India, early in May.

MADRAS RELIEF.

MADRAS, FEB. 3.

The 2nd Batt., Leicester Regt. will embark at noon to-morrow on the R.I.M.S. "Northbrook," for Calcutta en route to Ranikhet.

The Dublin Fusiliers will arrive to-morrow, and will be given a public reception.

ROYAL ARTILLERY POSTINGS.

DELHI, FEB. 3.

The following District Officers of the Royal Artillery have been posted as stated.—

Lieut. Bell to No. 1 Ammunition Column, Lieut. Walker to No. 3 Column, Lieut. Farrow to No. 11 Column, Lieut. Bailey to No. 12 Column, Lieut. Harris to No. 2 Column.

C. I. Carruthers, 59th Rifles, officiates as General Staff Officer, 1st grade, Mhow Division, vice Col. Brooking on leave.

Lt.-Col. Lecky, Royal Horse Artillery, has been selected for appointment as Assistant Quartermaster-General, 2nd Rawalpindi Division, from 19th May next, on return from leave.

Lt. Col. F. F. Weedon, R.E., is appointed Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers, Allahabad.

Capt. K. M. Autall, No. 72 Heavy Battery, Nowgong, is ordered Home on promotion to Major.

Capt. C. T. Lawrence, 98th, Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 2nd Battery, Anglian Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, Territorial Force, Riding Master.

Capt. Naylor, Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee, is transferred to the Home Establishment and Riding Master.

Major T. Clarke from Aldershot is ordered to Kirkee.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieut. Caffin, North Staffordshire Regiment.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

Colonel N. G. Woodyatt, 2nd Bn., 7th Gurkhas, assumed temporry command of the 1st Quetta Infantry Brigade, on 22nd January, 1913, vice Major-General J. B. Forster, proceeded on leave.

Major C. A. C. Godwin, 23rd Cavalry, assumed the duties of General Staff Officer, (2) 5th Division, forenoon, 25th January 1913.

Major-General R. Lloyd-Payne assumed command of 5th Division, forenoon, 23rd January, 1913.

Major C. C. R. Murphy, 30th Punjabis, is appointed Intelligence Officer, Jask.

Captain R. Engledue, 89th Punjabis, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Meiktila.

REGIMENTAL.

20th Horse.—Major F. Adams, 28th Light Cavalry, is appointed Squadron Commander.

92nd Punjabis.—Captain R. C. Taylor, 98th Infantry, is appointed Double Company Commander.

101st Grenadiers.—Major P. H. Cunningham is appointed Commandant.

27th Light Cavalry.—Lieut. W. Le C. Brodrick to officiate as Squadron Commander.

7th Rajputs.—Captain F. Etheridge to officiate as Double Company Commander.

29th Punjabis.—Major B. A. Vallings, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major J. S. Kemball, granted leave.

92nd Punjabis.—Major N. C. Nangle, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, remaining seconded, and Captain R. M. Rigg, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, pro tem, vice Major W. W. F. C. Musgrave, deceased.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave :—Major F. C. Lodge, 2nd Bn., Norfolk Regiment, 2 months, in India; Lieut. H. E. Hall, 2nd Bn., Norfolk Regiment, 6 months, ex India; Captain O. C. P. Cooke, R.A.M.C., 6 months, ex India; Captain G. A. McWatters, 81st Pioneers, 8 months, ex India; Lieut. T. J. Ponting, 92nd Punjabis, 6 months, ex India; R. H. Allen, R.F.A., 8 months, ex India; J. F. Lockhart, R.H.A., 249 days, ex India; W. E. Mann, R.H.A., 8 months, ex India; Lt.-Col. J. McMaxwell, R.F.A., 183 days, in India; Lieuts. E.H. Pease-Watkin, R.F.A., 111days, in India; H. Russell, R.F.A., 7 months, ex India; W. R. Shilstone, R.F.A., 6 months, ex India; Capt. C. C. Redfern, 2nd Bn., Cheshire Regiment, 8 months, ex India; Lieuts. M. A. Napier, 2nd Bn., Cheshire Regiment, 1 year, in and ex India; Capt. N. F. C. Mulloy, 32nd Lancers, 1 year, ex India; B. F. Garratt, 16th Rajputs, 8 months, ex India; Lieuts. E. G. Seconde, 16th Rajputs, 1 year, ex India; T. A. Digby, 30th Punjabis, 8 months, ex India; H. W. Young, 116th Mahrattas, 8 months, ex India; and S. A. H. Hungerford, 116th Mahrattas, 8 months ex India. Captain W. B. White, 39th Central India Horse, has been granted an extension of leave for 3 months, Private Affairs.

THE VICEROY.

Neuritis Improving under Electricity.

LADIES' MEETINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, DEHRA DUN, FEB. 3.

The Bulletin issued to-day states :—H. H. the Viceroy has slept well the last two nights, and the neuritis is getting better under electric treatment.

LADY HARDINGE

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

In all districtiets and sub-divisional towns meetings are being held to collect subscriptions for presenting an address to Lady Hardinge.

NAGPUR LADIES.

NAGPUR, FEB. 3.

A well attended meeting of Brahmin ladies of Sitabuldee and the civil station of Nagpur, was held yesterday evening in the Bhide Girls' School at Mrs. Pandit's invitation.

Mrs. Pandit was voted to the chair and it was resolved to send an address to Lady Hardinge. Subscriptions were also collected at the meeting.

It was resolved to send a telegram to H. E. the Viceroy, congratulating his Excellency on the improvement of his health and saying that the Nagpur ladies were offering prayers for the speedy and complete recovery.

RADHANPUR.

A meeting of over two hundred ladies, representing all castes and creeds, was held on Monday, in the Sabaj Mahel Palace, under the presidentship of her Highness the Begum Saheba, to express their abhorrence of the wicked attempt on the life of his Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, on 23rd December, at the time of the State Entry in Delhi, and their admiration of the courage and self-possession displayed by their Excellencies on such a trying occasion. Shrimuk Gavari Ben proposed her Highness the Begum Saheba to the chair. Mrs. Shahiar seconded the proposal, and Mrs. Chunibai supported it on behalf of the whole meeting. In the course of her speech, her Highness the Begum Saheba expressed deep detestation of the cowardly crime and her hearty wishes for the speedy recovery of the Viceroy. Her Highness eulogised the uncommon courage and presence of mind displayed by her Excellency Lady Hardinge at the time of great trial, and said that her Excellency's conduct presented to the women of all India a noble pattern of womanhood. Mrs. Manibai proposed to read and pass the proposals of the address to be presented to her Excellency Lady Hardinge. Mrs. Lang read the copy of the proposals of the address in English and its Gujarati translation was read by Mrs. Manibhai. Head mistress Jheverbai gave concurrence to the passing of those proposals and Mrs. Shahiar seconded it. Mrs. Shahiar then requested her Highness the Begum Saheba to be graciously pleased to forward the resolutions of the meeting to her Excellency Lady Hardinge through her Excellency Lady Sydenham. The proposal was accepted. Shrimuk Gavari Ben then brought to the notice of the meeting that a fund had already been started, the whole India to submit an address to her Excellency Lady Hardinge, and that the money collected would be utilised in purchasing a suitable casket to contain an illuminated copy of the address and that the balance would be devoted to any charity selected by her Excellency Lady Hardinge; and that it is proposed that the contribution should range from one anna to one rupee as a maximum. Shrimukh Gavari Ben and Mrs. Manekharam were appointed secretary and treasurer, respectively, for the carrying out of the details necessary to give tangible effect to the proceedings. Shrimukh Gavari Ben then requested the members to contribute something to the fund. She then proposed a vote of thanks to be passed to her Highness the Begum Saheba, Mrs. Lang, and other Bibi Sahebas. The proposal was seconded by Mrs. Sahihar.

The meeting has received a handsome sum in the shape of contributions.

DRAINAGE OF DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

As a result of the experiments carried out in Dacca last year to exterminate the mosquitotpest, it has been decided that an efficient surface drainage system, including a canal system may be provided at a cost of some fifty lakhs of rupees.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

Centenary Meeting of Bombay Auxiliary.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, D.D., LL.D., presided over the Centenary Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held yesterday, at 6 p.m., in the Town Hall. There was a large gathering of European and Indian Christian gentlemen and ladies present.

After the singing of the hymn, "All People that on Earth do Dwell," the Rev. C. D. T. Mason read a passage from Scripture, and the Rev. W. H. Stephens then conducted prayer.

Mr. R. A. Adams, Secretary, then read a summary of the report which has already appeared in these columns.

The following resolutions were passed :—(1) "That this meeting accept the report, with thankfulness to Almighty God for his continued favour, and that the report with the audited statement of accounts be published under the direction of the Committee.

(2) "That the following gentlemen be the Committee and officers for the ensuing year, with power to fill vacancies.

President, Rev. D. Mackichan, D.D. LL.D., Vice-Presidents: The Lord Bishop or Bombay, Rev. Canon Heywood, Mr. James McDonald, The Hon'ble Sir Henry Procter, Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson, D. S. Sawarkar, Esq. L.C. E. (Poona), Committee. Revds. R. M. Gray, W. H. Stephens, R. Owen Jenkins, Canon Joshi, M. B., Nikambe, S. Rahator, J. R. Cuthbert, W. Hazen, John Cameron, Messrs. T. R. Bonsford, A. H. S. Aston, R. N. Athavle, F. P. Horne, A. R. King, B. Y. Khisty, C. H. Roberts, and W. L. Weldon, Honorary Auditor, Mr. T. T. Wright, Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Robert A. Adams.

The Rev. R. F. Horton, M. A., D. D., in moving the above resolutions, spoke of the value of the Bible to all—to those who believed in it, loved it and used it; and to its great use to this country, where remarkable changes and developments were taking place. Those changes were more or less to be attributed to the influence of the Bible. The Bible was the oracle of God, and it contained practical directions for the life of man and nation alike. It afforded comfort and consolation to millions of people. The Book contained the secrets for the attainment of greatness by India. Compared with the books of Hinduism and Mahomedanism the Bible stood imparalleled.

Canon Heywood seconded the resolution, and in doing so, referred to the late Rev. Karmarkar, whose interest in the Society's work was unbounded. Canon Heywood also spoke of the difficulties of translating the Book into the various Indian languages. There remained nearly seventy languages into which it had not yet been rendered and he hoped that the translation into those languages would be soon accomplished.

Dr. Mackichan, in closing the proceedings said, that the record of work of that Auxiliary showed their thankfulness to God and hopefulness for the future. It was a record of one hundred years' strenuous labour in the cause of Christianity in India, and it was an index to the broadness of Christian work and of the desire for Christian truth evinced by the people in this country. The main change in the work done by those self-denying men who toiled hard for the cause lay in the fact that at the present moment they had reached a time at which allow Indian thoughts and sentiments to pervade their work. The first place would be given to Indian opinion and judgment.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

MR. DEAKIN'S RETIREMENT.

Australia's Aborigines.

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JAN. 20.

Intense excitement have been created in Federal political situation, by Mr. Deakin's retirement from public life. In regard to the selection of a successor the names most prominently discussed are those of Messrs. Cook and W. H. Irvine and Sir John Forrest. So far chances appear to be in favor of Mr. Cook. It is stated that Senator Millen would not oppose the present deputy leader. Sir John Forrest has a loyal following, but even by a combination with the supporters of Mr. Irvine, whose prospects appear to have diminished, it is not considered that he would have a number behind him sufficient to place him in the position. Mr. Irvine will have the support of some of the prominent members of the Opposition, but there is at present no enthusiasm for him. A difficulty arises in the shape of Mr. Cook's freetrade views. Present estimates of the voting give him the victory, but changes are possible before the meeting on January 20. A suggestion has been made that if the party should find it difficult to come to a satisfactory conclusion it should cable to Sir George Reid, offering him the position. The statement, however, has not been seriously made. It is not believed by those who know Sir George Reid best that he would sacrifice the High Commissionership on the off chance of gaining the Premiership. One of the members of the Ministry to-night expressed the opinion that he was "too comfortable" where he was.

Although substantial progress has been made with the Liberal programme, it will not be adopted till it has been further considered by the party meeting. It is intended to adopt both a fighting and a general programme. During last session much of the serious controversial work was completed, and an outline of the main features of the programme was prepared. Many meetings were held, and on a number of points a considerable amount of discussion took place. The differences in opinion related to some of the more important matters as well as to questions of detail. It is intended that the programme shall reaffirm what has been the settled policy of the Opposition since the fusion was formed—the appointment of a Tariff Board or an equivalent tribunal to deal from time to time with requests for alterations of duties, and make recommendation as to the direction and extent of changes that may be proposed. It is considered that this should be an acceptable compromise between the Freetrade and Protectionist sectionist sections of the party, and that it will enable alterations in the tariff to be gradually introduced as business conditions suggest, and upwards or downwards, as may be considered desirable. The board, if created, will be a permanent body. It might be the inter-State Commission, though, if the area of duties allotted to that body should prove to be too extensive to bring within its scope a systematic examination and revision of the tariff, a separate board might be provided. This is regarded as rather a matter for the future. The party has decided upon this plank, and it will go into the fighting platform as the declared policy to which all are agreed.

THE DEFENCE ACT.

Considering the fundamental character of the regulations, and the noted, almost vaunted, independence of Australian youth, it is little short of remarkable that the Defence Act should have been accepted by the people of the Commonwealth with so little murmuring. True says the "Adelaide Chronicle," there have been some complaints, but they were to be expected, and looking back on the record of the past twelve months or so it cannot be said that any of them was serious enough to imperil the efficiency of the scheme. Those who argued from the moral or religious standpoint for what they were pleased to term the liberty of the subject have had it demonstrated to them that their objections were grounded largely in ignorence. While the bearing of arms, even for purposes of self-defence may be counter to the religious principles of some, there is no reason why persons so minded should not be required to join an ambulance corps and learn, in a more pacific branch of the service, that discipline and morale which goes to be building of a nation. It is with the rowdy element of Australian youth—fortunately in the great minority, that the defence authorities have had most trouble. To cope with these lads firmness and decision have been necessary, and it is perhaps fortunate that the early destinies of the department have been directed by a man possessing the capabilities of Senator Pearce. He has allowed it to be clearly seen on several occasions that he will stand no trifling, and his two latest decisions with regard to the punishment to be meted out to those who shirk their drill will be hailed with satisfaction by the supporters of national defence. The first decision relates to the appointment of military police. Experience has shown that the penal clauses of the Act are rather difficult to enforce party because a Police Court prosecution and a fine—the civil magistrate have no power to imprison—has little effect on the more determined difaulters, and partly because the area officers cannot for want of time, fully, investigate all the cases that come under their notice. It will be the duty of the military police to assist the latter in this, the more unpleasant portion of their work. For the year now current the establishment will consist of one assistant provost-marshal, stationed in new South Wales, five provost sergeant-majors—one stationed in each of the other States—and nine provost sergeants. The duties of this staff will be to back up the commanding officers of militia unite and area staffs, and so ensure the thorough enforcement of the obligations in respect to naval and military training. We have it on the authority of the Minister that the recommendations and actions of the provost staff will be consistent with an "intelligent, sympathetic, and firm administration of the compulsory clauses of the Defence Act," and it may be assumed that the area officers whom they, are to assist will welcome their support. The regulations issued last week provide, among other things, that the military police shall compare the cadet registrations in each area with information, available from educational, electoral, and municipal sources, as well as from factories and stores, and personal observation. They will have to investigate discrepancies, collect evidence as to the reasons for such discrepancies, and report to the brigade-major all apparent cases of default. Each month the names of defaulters from medical examination will be forwarded to the area officers, with reasons why the youths have not submitted themselves for medical examination, and it will be for the staff to decide whether a prosecution should be launched. A strict watch will be kept on difaulters from parades, and in all cases where trainees refuse service, or fail to complete the statutory number of drills, the magistrates will be asked to commit them for a period equivalent to the training missed. The Minister's second decision relates to the method to be adopted in the cities and larger towns for the enforcement of the penalties inflicted by the magistrates. He proposes that upon being sentence the defaulters shall be conveyed under special guard from the Police Court to the military barracks, or other premises set apart in each town in connection with the defence scheme, and there be required to fulfil the order of the court. The scheme will be tried first in Melbourne, where a large number of defaulters have been detected, and the magistrates are to be asked to sentence the culprits to ten days' drill, in addition to the shortage in each case. By these and other disciplinary measures it is hoped to bring all young Australians into line.

THE ABORIGINES QUESTION.

An indirect compliment to the efficiency of the control which South Australia exercises over the remnant of the aborigines committed to her care was paid at the Science Congress in Melbourne last week. The congress which met in Sydney in 1911 appointed a committee to draw up recommendations for the protection of the aborigines, with a view to their submission to the Federal and State Governments. Although no difinite statistics are available it is estimated that between 75,000 and 80,000 aborigines still survive. This remnant—it cannot be classed as anything else—of the primitive race that once occupied Australia is now located chiefly in the northern portion of the continent—in the sub-tropical river districts adjoining the Fitzroy and Victoria rivers, and in the vast hinterlands of the Northern Territory and Central Queensland. Here the civilising influence of the white man, with its attendant peril for the native, has at yet scarcely penetrated, and the "black boy" and his gin lead the care-free, nomadic life of their ancestor. What supervision is exercised by the authorities in such districts is of the slightest possible character, and consists almost solely of the distribution of rations and blankets in necessitous cases, and the enforcement of the restrictions in operation in all the States regarding the sale to the natives of intoxicating liquor. The march of settlement, however, has gradually forced the aborigines further back, until at the present day their condition as a subject rare approximates almost to that of the Red Indians in North America. It might almost be said that for all practical purposes Australia has no need for the blackfellow, but to our credit let it be added that the ruthless doctrines of the opportunist have not held undivided sway. The higher ethics of humanitarianism demand that we, as an enlightened people, should do what we can to improve the lot and mitigate the hardships of the primitive race we have disposed. True, they never utilised to advantage the lands our farmers now till and reap; theirs was in no sense of the word an "effective" occupation; yet this supplies but additional argument why we should do what we can for them. Thus we find, in more enlightened circles a genuine desire to help the blackfellow, and a spirit of philanthropy that is all the more real because it cannot expect the slightest personal benefit in return. The scientists who met in Sydney in 1911 were evidently actuated by some such impulse. In the time that intervened between the Sydney gathering and the congress in Melbourne last week the native problem was carefully studied by the committee they appointed, and the result of their investigations, and the recommendations they had to make, were embodied in the report presented to the congress. While holding that the only effective method of settling the future of the aborigines lies in making it a single national responsibility, the committee refer appreciatively to the good work done in this direction by the Governments of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales. The natives surviving in these States, they say, are already well cared for, and might consequently be exempted from any scheme of Federal control. They suggest, with regard to the aborigines in the northern portion of the continent, that they should be brought eventually under the jurisdiction of a permanent Native Commission, composed of representatives of the Federal Government and the States. Pending the appointment of this body the Federal Government is urged widely to extend the reserves in all the northern portions of the continent; and it is further suggested that the reserve system should include the training of the blacks in pastoral pursuits, and in simple mechanical arts, such as carpentering, blacksmithing, &c., and that later on agriculture in its more simple forms should gradually be introduced. Truly, a big work lies ahead of those to whom the future control of the native race will be entrusted.

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia opened for the conduct of all general banking business today. Suitable premises have been leased in Stanway House, King-street, Sydney. In Brisbane, a site has been purchased in Queen-street, adjoining the Post Office, and in Townsville, a suitable building has been leased in Flinders-street, near the Post Office. At Canberra (Federal Capital), pending the erection of suitable temporary banking premises, a portion of the Administrator's office will be used. In Adelaide, a part of the Royal Exchange Building, in King William-street, has been leased, and in Perth, the ground floor of the Stock Exchange Building has been secured. In Hobert, the ground floor of Cook's Building, adjoining the Post Office, and lately purchased by the Commonwealth Government, has been suitably fitted up. Commodious premises, specially built about three years ago for banking purposes, have been leased in 36-38 New Broad-street, London. The Staffs necessary to start have all been appointed and have been drawn from practically all the banks in the Commonwealth. As they are all officers of experience, and have been very carefully selected, it is held that from its inception, the bank, notwithstanding all the difficulties attached to the promotion of such a huge undertaking, should run smoothly. The total number of appointments made to date is 127 including those taken over with the State Savings Bank of Tasmania. A statement of the policy of the bank as supplied by the management should prove of interest. The bank will undertake all general banking business as is now conducted by the great Joint Stock Banks in this country. To enable the bank to carry on such general banking business without branches established in every town in the Commonwealth, it has been necessary to make elaborate arrangements for the time being with existing institutions, and the Bank of New South Wales will act as general agents throughout Australasia and New Zealand, and the whole of their foreign agency arrangements throughout the world have been made available to the Commonwealth Bank. In Queensland, the general collection agency will be undertaken by the Queensland National Bank, in South Australia by the Bank of Adelaide, in Western Australia by the Western Australian Bank, and in Tasmania by the Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Ltd. The Commonwealth Bank will also issue letters of credit and be able to draw drafts on any of the branches of the banks named. Overdrafts will be granted throughout the Commonwealth on approved security, at reasonable rates. Money will be accepted on fixed deposits for six months at 2 per cent. per annum, for 12 months at 3 per cent. per annum, for two years and over at 3 1-

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Girl Child Kidnapped and Robbed.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

Yesterday, the first Criminal Sessions began in the Bombay High Court and were presided over by Mr. Justice Beaman.

One juror was fined Rs. 30 for non-attendance.

In a charge of uttering false coin and in a robbery case, a large number of jurors were challenged by the defence.

Mr. Jacobs suggested, as more than eight jurors had been challenged by the defence, they should give reasons.

Mr. Velinker for the defence said that they were entitled to challenge eight jurors in each case.

His Lordship allowed the defence to challenge eight persons in each case.

The following jurors served on the first two cases: Messrs. Wellington Weaver, Motiram Gunpatrao Kanmardav, Jehangir Nusserwanji Polishwalla, Maneckji Sorabshah Secretary, Soonderao Bhairownath Dalvi, Ignatius Dayas, A. R. Bussey, E. Miall Alexander Bazley.

The first case was that of one Laxuman Dagroo, a Hindu, aged 35, who had been committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 3rd December, 1912, for kidnapping and theft, in respect of some silver ornaments worn by a girl, worth a rupee or two, on the 17th November, at 5 p.m., at Kamatipura 3rd lane, Bombay. The girl robbed was named Janin, aged 5 years. The accused, Laxuman Dagroo, had eight previous convictions. Mr. Captain, who prosecuted, said that some children were playing in the street on 17th November and a little girl, who had ornaments on was taken away by the accused, who removed the ornaments. The child's sister cried out, "Thief, Thief," and the accused was arrested.

The accused pleaded that he was drunk at the time and that he was an honest washerman and had good certificates. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, and the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

The next case was that against Jehanjir Eddo Moslem) and Venkatlal Ramlal, who were charged with; counterfeiting King's coin.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp prosecuted. He said that on the 22nd December last, the first accused went to a fruit-seller and offered a nickel anna-piece which the fruit-seller refused to accept. The accused then went away and the fruit-seller, followed him and saw him throw away a bundle, which contained 39 anna-pieces. The accused was arrested. Three hundred and three completed nickel pieces were found in the accused's house in Lyal-road, and more than 900 incomplete nickel coins. Implements for counterfeiting nickel coins were also found.

Inspector Shaw, who investigated the case, said that he had seized the implements and counterfeit coins which he indentified.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against both the accused, and his Lordship sentenced them to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.

There was another case of counterfeiting the King's coin taken up yesterday. The accused were Zala Ramji, Hindu, aged 54, Samat Mameiya, aged 32; and Gokal Devchand, aged 40.

Mr. Nicholson prosecuted and Mr. Thaker defended.

The case against the accused was that they had counterfeited the King's coin of 1862, bearing the effigy of Queen Victoria and had offered one such coin to a seller of Indian cigarettes (biris). They lived in Kamatipura, third-lane, in a chawl.

Inspector Mahomed Hasan Taki C. I. D. had had the accused watched and followed them to the biri-seller' shop in Chowpati. The third accused was seized being he offered a counterfeit rupee. The two others when arrested also. On their rooms in the chawl were searched, counterfeit coins, dated 1862, and implements for making these, were found.

Two shopmen gave evidence as to the first and second accused having bought copper and silverf respectively from them.

An officer of the Mint, Mr. U. A. Spence, said the counterfeit coins contained 74·95 per cent. o. silver, while true coins contained 91·65 per cent The counterfeiters made a profit of three annas on each rupee.

The case is proceeding.

WILL DISPUTE.

The case came up for hearing yesterday before Mr. Justice Macleod in the Bombay High Court, in which, Sunderji Damodar, and Dwarkadass Damodar, executors and trustees of of the will and testament of Goculdas Shivji (deceased), sued (1) Bai Bhai, widow of Hansraj Damodar of Vithalwady; (2) Chaturbhuj Shivji, one of the surviving executors and trustees of the will of Goculdas Shivji (of Walkeshar); (3) Norotam Damodar; and (4) Haridas Damodar for the construction of the will and for settlement of certain points.

Goculdas Shivji, paternal grandfather of the plaintiffs and third and fourth defendants, died in 1896, leaving as survivors the second defendant, his separated brother, Valibai, his widow (since deceased), the plaintiffs, third and fourth defendants, and Hansraj Damodar (since deceased, his grandsons by his predeceased son, Damodar Bai Valibai (widow of Damodar), and Kesserbai (since married), a grand-daughter by the predeceased son, Damodar and Monghibai, his daughter (wife of Gordhandas Premji, now a widow).

The properties were valued at about three lakhs of rupees, and these were left by Goculdas Shivji. He, by a will, appointed his brothers:—Bhagwandas Shivji deceased and Chaturbhuj Shivji (his grandson, the first plaintiff) and his wife, Valiba, t as executors. It was directed that the second plaintiff (grandson), on attaining majority, should become an additional executor. There were various provisions in the will. The first defendant contended that the provision directing the estate of the grandsons was void and under the will she was entitled to one-fifth of the residuary estate of the testators. The plaintiffs and the third and fourth defendants contended that they had become entitled to the whole of the residuary estate subject to payment of some interest on Rs. 5,000 to the first defendant during his life time.

Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff; Messrs. Strangman and Inverarity for the first defendant; Mr. Baptista for the second defendant; and Mr. Jayakar for the third and fourth defendants.

Mr. Justice Macleod held that according to a Privy Council ruling, the executors must first take out probate, otherwise to go on with the case might be mere waste of time.

Mr. Jayakar said that he would consider his position, and also whether, considering the very heavy probate duties, they should take out probate or not.

His Lordship adjourned the case till Thursday next.

DEATH SENTENCES REPEALED.

The following are extracts from the judgment of Mr. Justice Heaton, in which the death sentence passed on one Sahebganda Basantraya, by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur, was confirmed; and the death sentences passed on five other accused, named Ladu Makkum, Basata Gurapa, Davapa Girmalapa, Chambasapa Madvyalapa and Garapa Basapa, were changed into transportation for life. Two other accused in the case had been transported for life and their appeals were dismissed.

The judgment says:—"If the witnesses be believed, there can be no doubt that the accused persons were participants in causing the death of Somapa in some way or other. This crime must have been regarded without detestation in the village, for the murderers, after killing their victim in the first accused's house, opened the door and went their several ways; and although there were a number of people about, apparently no effort whatever was made to seize or pursue them. The police patel and the constable, who were in the village at the time, and who were immediately informed of the murder, not only made no effort to hold an inquiry, but did nothing of any importance, by way of finding out the offenders, until the District Police arrived. It is quite evident, therefore, that there were influences in this village (Konnur, taluka of Muddelibal, Bijapur), which were very likely to be used to remove, modify or fabricate evidence.

"The facts demonstrated to the house of the first accused, where he was murdered; all the eight appellants being present in the house. The murder was committed in circumstances which showed that the perpetrators tried to prevent their victim making any noise; and, indeed, only one cry escaped him. It is impossible, reasonably, to infer that there was anyone of these eight, who was not concerned in the murder. The Sessions Judge has sentenced six of these men to be hanged. This is a very heavy and undoubtedly very repellant sentence to have to deal with, and I am glad to say that we are able to make a distinction between the murderers. That the murder was committed in the house of the first accused does, we think, show that he must have been one of those who pre-eminently concerned himself in it. It is just possible that some of the others were persuaded and took part in it without that extreme malignity of purpose which must have inspired the principal conspirators. We can, therefore, see no reason whatever for altering the sentence in the case of the first accused, Sahebganda, and in his case we confirm the sentence of death. In the case of the others, it may be that they, or some of them, are not so heinously guilty, and, that being so, and the number concerned being extraordinarily large, we do not confirm the sentence of death on accused Nos. 2 to 6, but change it to transportation for life."

YOKING UNPASSED PONY.

One Hari Tanaji, a licensed tonga driver of Dhulia, yoked an unpassed pony in his vehicle and drove from Nardhava to Dhulia. He was thereupon prosecuted under sec. 2 of Bombay Act VI of 1863.

The trying Magistrate at Dhulia, however, acquitted the accused, though he admitted his offence. The Magistrate said that there was nothing in the section which made the yoking of an unpassed pony to a licensed tonga punishable. The license should contain and specify, among other things, the number of horses or other animals and not their description. It did not appear to the Magistrate that it was intended that a horse or pony should be passed. His Worship, therefore, acquitted the accused.

The District Magistrate of West Khandesh, on his part, and referred the matter to the High Court under sec. 438, C. P. C. His Worship said that the other Magistrate's decision was so extraordinary, and the question was such a simple one that the High Court would, be hoped, be pleased to decide the matter in revision.

The definition of "public conveyance" included a carriage as well as the horse or horses used to draw it, and it was penal for any person to use any conveyance other than the particular conveyance for which a licence had been issued. His Worship found it difficult to understand how any Magistrate could hold that a licencee might change any animal he liked at his own will.

The reference came up before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao, and their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Shah, the Government Pleader, for the Crown, declined to interfere; but stated that if the case before them by way of appeal they might consider the matter.

SENTENCE NOT ENHANCED.

One Yeshwanta bin Labapa Wani was fined Rs. 100 by the First-Class Magistrate of Sholapur only for striking one Malapa with an axe. The complainant had to remain for twenty-four days in hospital, and Rs. 50 of the fine was paid to him.

As the hurt had been caused without provocation, and only as the result of a dispute about the boundary of a field, and, as it appeared necessary to check the use of dangerous weapons in petty disputes, a more severe punishment was asked for, and Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao issued notice on the Magistrate and the accused to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced.

The matter finally came up before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao, but there was no appearance made on behalf of the Crown, and their Lordships after going through the records, declined to interfere, and directed the records to be returned.

THE SCENE IN COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the report of an appeal, in your paper of to-day, which was argued before me by the Chief Justice and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar.

The report is most highly defamatory and entirely false and it is bound to have a far-reaching effect and most serious consequences.

Please therefore let me know how such a report came to be inserted in your paper and who is responsible for it.

The least amends you can make in the matter to me, so far as your paper is concerned, is to apologise in most handsome terms in your paper tomorrow and state that the report is entirely false.

I may state for your information that the Chief Justice and Sir Narayan both agree with me that the report is entirely false and imaginary.

If you do not offer the apology and make amends by contradicting it as requested above, I shall be obliged to take such proceedings as I may be advised in the matter. An immediate reply will oblige.—Yours truly.

M. A. JINNAH.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ABDUCTION OF IMBECILE LAD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Abdul Kayum Abdul Hussain was charged with the kidnapping of Kamroodin, a Borah, from the lawful possession of his guardian, Nemtullabai, his mother.

Messrs. Velinkar, N. N. Saher and Kajiji, barristers-at-law, with Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, appeared for the complainant, Nemtullabai; and the accused was represented by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, with Mr. Sayani.

The story of the prosecution was that Kamroodin, though thirty years of age, was of weak intellect, and not able to take care of himself. He was subject to frequent periodical mental attacks. In September last, he left his dwelling at Colaba and did not return. Enquiries elicited the information that he was staying with the accused and was about to be married to the sister of a Hindu actress, the actress herself being married to the accused. Kamroodin was already married. The accused was attempting to get from him some documents undertaking payment of "Mehr" (gratuity for services rendered).

On an urgent application to the Third Presidency Magistrate, a warrant was issued to the C. I. D. for the production of Kamroodin.

The defence contended that the accused was not weak-minded, and the accused pleaded not guilty. It was that the action of the accused has been with a view to bettering Kamroodin's position.

The accused had obtained Kamroodin deed of agreement, by which he was authorised to manage the letter's those affairs for a period of six years.

Medical evidence showed that Kamroodin was of unsound mind.

The Magistrate was assured, from the attitude and speech of Kamroodin, that he was an imbecile, and convicted the accused.

His Worship took into consideration that the prosecution had not urged a severe sentence, and that the accused, belonged to a respectable family but the offence was a serious one, for it was a bid for a big fortune on the part of the accused, and his action might have been fraught with disastrous results to Kamroodins's family.

The accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300; or in default, to undergo three months' imprisonment.

COCAINE CASES.

Mr. Hubbard, an Inspector in the Bombay Excise Department, yesterday, charged before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Pandoo Chandoo and seven others with being in possession of small quantities of cocaine without a licence from the Collector of Customs. Six of the accused were convicted and the charge against one was held over as he appeared to be dumb. They were sentenced to undergo terms of imprisonment ranging from fifteen to twenty days.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

Mr M. Quentaba, Deputy Suprintendent of Docks, appeared before Rao Bahadur Chunilal N. Setalwad, yesterday, to give evidence in a case in which Sitaram Kashiba (22), servant in his employ, was charged with the theft of a currency note for Rs. 500. Mr. Quentaba had in the pocket of his coat, cash and currency notes to the value of Rs. 719; and the coat was in his bedroom. Next morning he found that the note was missing, and the matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused, from whom the note was recovered. His Worship convicted and setenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Inspector De Burg prosecuted.

TWO MONTHS FOR THEFT OF SHOES.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal N. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, sentenced Rama Luxman, a Hindu lad, who was charged with the theft of pair of shoes. Bhimajee Ananjee, the complainant, left his shoes in front of a shop in Golpita, and on coming from inside the shop, he found the shoes missing. The accused, who pleaded guilty, had previous convictions against him.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

HINDU WOMAN'S DEATH.

Narbeda (33), a Hindu woman, was knocked down and trampled on by the horse attached to a carriage belonging to Mr. Gulam Hoosein, in Sandhurst-road, on Sunday evening. It appears that the woman, with her sister and brother Babaji Luxmon, was walking on the road, when noticing the approach of the carriage, they turned towards a foot-path. The horse, which was in an uncontrollable state, also swerved in the same direction. The woman was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she subsequently died. At the inquest held yesterday morning at the Morgue, by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DIED IN FITS.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, yesterday morning, at the Morgue, touching the death of a Hindu named Sunker Govind Sathe (19). On Friday morning the deceased, who was employed at the Kalyan Railway station, was found by a policeman, lying by the roadside at Haines-road, in an unconscious condition. He had injuries to the scalp. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he had severe fits of convulsions and subsequently died. Medical opinion and the evidence tendered at the inquest showed that the man was subject to fits and the jury was of opinion that during one of these fits, he might have fallen down on the roadside.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The second epoch of "Les Miserables" has preserved the interest of the audience, who are enthusiastic in expressing the admiration, contempt, or sympathy, with which they are actuated towards the various characters. This is a high tribute to the strength of the cast and the excellence of the acting. Javert is met with hisses, Jean Valjean with outbursts of applause, while Fantine's appearances hush the audience into silent sympathy. Indeed, a lady was heard to say that Fantine in the death-scene so impressed her that she could not bear to look at her expiry. Not the least enthusiastic appreciation of the audience was evinced when Valjean made his second escape from prison, which caused intense excitement, the scene closing with Valjean disappearing in the distance. It can quite be imagined that, when the third epoch is placed on the screen, no one who has followed the previous two, will omit to witness its development. "Les Miserables" has drawn to the "Excelsior," a higher class of audience, which bears valuable testimony to the fact that classical and historical films are more generally appreciated than those of the more commonplace order made up, however cleverly, of incidents that have no abiding interest.

At the after-dinner shows, Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath continue to hold their own in popular favour, and attract select audiences who never fail to give them an enthusiastic reception. This should be very gratifying to them, and should encourage the management to continue to give the public the benefit of so entertaining an addition to the "Excelsior" programme, as long as is practicable.

THE CHERNIAVSKY'S.

The coming farewell visit of these brilliant young Russian artists, Leo, Jan, and Mischel Cherniavsky, is attracting much attention in musical circles. Their Indian tour has proved a phenomenal success. Youthful as they are, they are magnificent expositors of the art of violin, piano and cello playing. Their concerts at the Queen's Hall, London, caused quite a furore, and musical critics vied with one another in giving all the three brothers unstinted praise. It was extraordinary finding, as in London audiences that included so many great musicians of to-day, one and all bent on hearing the lads do better even than they themselves could, and this in spite of their years of study and practice. Jan's pianoforte playing was written off as having a marvellous resemblance to that of Packman, the to-day's greatest exponent of Chopin's work. The most famous celloists were aghast at Mischel's cello playing, comparing him in brilliance with the greatest of to-day's artists. Leo's violin playing has a marvellous originality and fire about it, accountable perhaps from the fierce daring of the race of which he is such an ornament. The Czar of Russia takes the keenest interest in the careers of his clever young subjects, who will receive a great reception from Royalty downwards, when they return to St. Petersburg.

MAIDANIA.

The attendance at Miss Gauhar Jan's concert on Sunday night was a striking tribute to her reputation as the "prima donna" of India. Every seat in the shamiana had been reserved before the advertised time of commencement, and some hundreds were turned away for lack of accommodation. The takings, we are informed, were a record, exceeding anything secured at a single concert in Bombay for some years. Her third and last concert will take place on Friday next.

The programme at Maidania is now strengthened by the 14th King's Hussars, who gave their first performance on Saturday night. This Band will remain for the present month, and it is hoped, on Saturday a week to repeat the massed band performance of last Saturday night which was such a success.

On Tuesday, and Thursdays the Skating Rink, which has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, will be reserved for club members. Hitherto this reservation has only been made on Thursdays but with its success, the management have decided to extend it to Thusdays.

On Thursday evening there is to be a dance, the 14th King's Hussars being responsible for the musical programme, and on Saturday next a Fancy Dress Skating Carnival, when two handsome dressing cases will be given as prizes for the best lady's and gentleman's fancy costumes.

THE YOEMEN OF THE GUARD.

There was again a good attendance at the third performance by a company of Bombay amateurs of the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera, "The Yeomen of the Guard."

The success of the piece and the remarkably able manner in which the amateurs performed their parts has already been chronicled. On Monday night the play went with a swing and the performers added to the laurels they have gained, eliciting well-merited applause from an appreciative house. A greater familiarity with the performance of their parts in public gave each individual confidence, and lent to the whole production an atmosphere of adequate ability and execution. In fact, it would be difficult to remember a greater display of talent by any amateur company that has appeared on the boards of a Bombay theatre.

The dresses were attractive in the extreme and the charming ladies who lent their services in the cause of charity would grace a beauty show. With perfect stage management, the action of the play moved in a well-ordered sequence illustrating the care which has been exercised by the managing spirits and an amount of hard, preparatory work, which is not always evident.

The "Lady Clarke League of Mercy Endowment Fund" should benefit largely from the successful efforts of our amateur exponents of the histrionic art.

SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 3.

The Lucknow Meeting has been brought to a most successful conclusion with a very good day's sport out of the well framed handicaps. There was a slight falling off in attendance due to the departure of some of the visitors who had come to Lucknow for other functions than purely racing.

Through the first two days the public have had the worst in their exchanges with the Bookmakers, but to-day's issues were fraught with much heavier disaster. There was hardly a betting man, leaving the course this evening, that had not an absent-minded look, and a study of the betting with the aid of to-day's card will make it clear to the reader that the bookmakers have reaped fortunes.

Trouble began for the backers with the very first race, for which Metal Girl was made hot favourite, but was beaten at the finish by Silphoe, a moderate outsider.

Out of a large field that went out for the Desert Handicap, some supported Hyder Beg, but the bulk of money was distributed between Asfundier, Rustomhind and Uslan. Hyrim also was far from friendless, but the hopes of these were early set at rest when they saw Hyder Beg sailing away in front of a punishing field.

It was more stable than public money that was responsible for Moira starting first favourite for the Pony Chase. The general public followed Cocoa, but the form shown by Adalina in the way she led filled the minds of the backers with anxiety, but finally Moira relieved their feelings and beat Cocoa and Adalina in the run home.

It is seldom one sees four or five ponies starting as equally fancied ones at liberal prices, as was to be seen in the lists for the Points Cup. Hopscotch beat Maud but the time was a second slower than that for the C. S. Cup.

In the Residency Plate and the Goomtee Plate the light weight, J. Davis, brought home two rank outsiders, to the disgust of the backers of other horses, and in the closing event two hot favourites in Aga and Prince Charlie failed to return their investments through the intervention of Asfundier, who disappointed his backers in an earlier race. There has been no unpleasantness of any kind at this meeting, except the losing of money, and all are going away full of praise at the excellent management of the capable, obliging and hard-working secretary, Mr. Fownes.

FIFTH DESERT HANDICAP.

Capt. Furrell and Mr. Bailey's Hyder Beg, 8st. 13lbs .....Ruiz 1
Thakur Sri Pal Singh's Asfundier, 9st. 12lbs. Firth 2
Capt. Pilcher's Ali Baba, 8st. 8lbs.....Trahan 3
Col. Nawabzada Obeidullah Khan's Rustumhind, 9st. 7lbs.....Pratt 4

ALSO RAN :—Hachel, 10st. ; Hyrem, 9st. 12lbs. ; Najmi, 8st. 9lbs. ; Uslan, 7st. 10lbs. (carried 7st. 11lbs.) ; Sahoon, 7st. 6lbs. ; Dalil, 7st. 4lbs. ; Kashmir, 7st. 2lbs. ; Borgavi, 6st. 7lbs. (carried 6st. 13lbs.).

BETTING :—Twos Asfundier and Rustomhind, fours Hyder Beg, sixes Hyrem and Sahoon, tens others.

THE RACE :—Soon after the start Dalil's jockey fell off, and Hyder Beg, which was on the inside place, seemed to hold a slight advantage, which he increased on turning into the straight, and kept going in front despite the effort of Ali Baba, Asfundier, Rustomhind and others, who were in a bunch in the rear of him. He finally won by a length, half a length between second and third, and a head between third and fourth.

TIME :—1min. 7 4-5secs.

HANDICAP PONY CHASE.—Distance, R. C., about 2 miles.

Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Moira, 11st. 12lbs.....Quinn 1
Mr. Sydney Smith's Adalina, 9st. (carried 9st. 2lbs.).....Mr. Thursby 2
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Cocoa, 11st. 2lbs. Northmore 3

ALSO RAN :—Dixie Lass, 10st. 1lb.

BETTING :—Five to four against Moira, six to four Cocoa, fours Dixie Lass, tens Adalina.

THE RACE :—Adalina showed the way from the start, followed by Cocoa and Moira, with Dixie Lass in the rear and losing ground at each fence. Adalina maintained her lead till four fields from home, when Cocoa got abreast of her and the pair kept together till after the last fence, where Moira came up to them and ran home. Moira drew away and won by three lengths, five lengths between second and third.

TIME :—4mins. 7secs.

THE POINTS CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's Hopscotch, 9st. 9lbs. Robinson 1
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Maud, 10st. 7lbs. J. Davis 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Circus Girl, 8st. 7lbs.....Pratt 3
Mr. Fitch's Son-of-a-Gun, 7st. 7lbs.....Dullar 4

ALSO RAN :—Ruminant, 7st. 10lbs. ; Southern Cross, 7st. (carried 7st. 3lbs.) ; Grecian Lady, 6st. 12lbs. ; Fireaway, 6st. 11lbs. (carried 7st. 2lbs.)

BETTING :—Twos against Circus Girl, five Maud, Hopscotch, Son-of-a-Gun, Southern Cross ; sixes Ruminant, tens the others.

THE RACE :—They raced together for fifty yards, and then Fireaway drew to the front, and, holding a clear lead from the rest well together, came round the bend and to the distance, where Maud, Hopscotch, Son-of-a-Gun and Circus Girl closed on the leader, who soon after fell back. The others made a good race to the rails, where Hopscotch drew out, and won by two and a half lengths, two lengths between second and third, and half a length between third and fourth.

TIME :—1min. 18 2-5secs.

RESIDENCY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Second to None, 8st. 7lbs.....J. Davis 1
Koer Sahib of Patiala's Malmsey, 10st. 7lbs. Pratt 2
Lt.-Col. Deare's The Missus, 8st. 7lbs.....Dullar 3
Capt. Brough's Mahoney Boy, 9st. 3lbs...Robinson 4

ALSO RAN :—East Pool, 8st. 10lbs. ; Flotsom 8st. ; Winsome, 7st. 10lbs. ; Hard Cash, 7st. 7lbs. (carried 7st. 12lbs.); Lady Douglas, 7st. 5lbs.

BETTING :—Six to four against Malmsey, fours East Pool, fives Mahoney Boy, Hard Cash, and Lady Douglas, tens the rest.

THE RACE :—Malmsey had a slight lead of the others almost from the start and turning into the straight, had increased this advantage to a couple of lengths. Then, from a distance, Second to None, Mahoney Boy and The Missus closed on the leader and, out of a great finish, Second to None won the post by a short head, a neck between second and third, and a head between third and fourth.

TIME :—1min. 16 2-5secs.

HANDICAP HORSE HURDLES—Distance about 2 miles over 8 flights of hurdles.

Mr. Robinson's Silphoe, 10st. 9lbs....Mr. Thursby 1
Mr. James's Metal Girl 11st. 9lbs.....Randall 2
Surg.-Genl. Hathaway's Lord Merv, 12st. .....Mr. Hillard 3
Thakur Rajendra Singh's Miss Santoi, 11st. 2lbs. Quinn 4

ALSO RAN:—Bright Metal 10st. 12lbs.

BETTING:—Five to four against Metal Girl, threes Lord Merv, fours Silphoe, sevens Miss Santoi, tens Bright metal.

THE RACE :—Metal Girl soon took the lead from Silphoe, with Lord Merv lying in the third place. Halfway Bright Metal hit one of the hurdles, and damaged her rider's foot, and she was eased off. Silphoe caught up Metal Girl in the straight, and drawing away, won comfortably by three and a half lengths, ten lengths between second and third, four lengths between third and fourth.

TIME :—3mins. 57 1-5secs.

FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Thakur Sri Pal Singh's Asfundier 9st.....Firth 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's Meazer, 9st. 10lbs. Robinson 2
Col. Nawab Zada Obeidullah Khan's Aga 10st. 10lbs.....Pratt 3
Mr. J. O. Thomas' Prince Charlie. 8st. 7lbs. Ruiz 4

ALSO RAN :—Manak 8st. 13lbs. Rupert II 8st. 12lbs. ; Padsha 8st 10lbs. ; Red Monk 8st. ; The Nut 7st 8lbs. ; Surkhab 6st 13lbs.

BETTING :—Twos each against Prince Charlie and Aga, fours Asfundier, sixes Manak, tens the rest.

THE RACE :—They were started in the dusk, and as soon as they emerged from a haze hanging over the course, Meazer was seen to be leading from Aga and these were first to turn into the straight. Soon after Asfundier began to gain on the leader, and, overhauling Aga at half the distance, got up to Meazer in the rails. Out of a tight finish, Asfundier drew out in the front stand, and won by one and a half length. two lengths between second and third and one length between third and fourth.

TIME :—1min. 37 1-5 secs.

THE GOOMTEE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Major Thornton's Rum Rum, 6st. 9lbs. (carried. 7st 10lbs) .....J. Davis 1
Mr. Thomas' Maori King, 9st. 3lbs.....Ruiz 2
Mr. Thomas' Puss, 7st. 11lbs.....Crowden 3
Col. Dear's Lady Honour, 6st. 9lbs. (carried. 6st. 13lbs.).....Duller 4

ALSO RAN :—Naughty Boy 10st. 7lbs., Naini Envious 6st 7lbs. (carried. 7st. 2lbs.), Topsail 9st. 6lbs., Regal 7st. 8lbs.,

BETTING :—Three each against Naughty Boy, Puss, fours Topsail, fives Maori King, tens the rest.

THE RACE :—Soon as they were let go, Rum Rum shot to the front and ere they reached the home turn was leading by sevral lengths. Then in the straight the field began to gain on the leader but he managed to stay out the challenges of Maori King, and won by a neck, three and a quater lengths between second and third, and a half length between third and fourth.

TIME :—1 min. 32 2-5 secs.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Ladies' Singles.

The final of the Singles in the Bombay Gymkhana Tournament aroused much interest. Mrs. Kemp (—40·3), after a protracted struggle, succeeded in beating Mrs. Portlock (—15·3). The former is, as can be seen on examining the handicaps, quite in a class by herself, on tennis form ; and indeed, in her match with Mrs. Portlock, although the latter played up well and sustained her efforts up to the end, the issue was never really in doubt. Mrs. Kemp's driving and placing were magnificent, and her experience very quickly taught her the weak points in her opponent's armour, Mrs. Portlock's back-hand being constantly assailed. Mrs. Kemp won the first four games in the first set, and Mrs. Portlock the next three ; but the latter could win no more and the set went to Mrs. Kemp at 6·3. The next set was also won by Mrs. Kemp by 6 games to 1. This result, however, does not properly describe the play, which was of the keenest order ; and time after time Mrs. Portlock brought off some brilliant shots. Against the steady play of her opponent she could make no impression, and lost by the margin already stated.

On Thursday, the final of the Ladies' Doubles will be played between Mrs. Macpherson and Miss Gatmell, and Mrs. and Miss Pike.

CONDER TOURNAMENT TO DATE.

N F Nawrji & M M Mehta ... Bye	N & M	Fri. 7th
N C Dalal & D N Vakil ... "	8-6, 6-3	
D D Driver & C B Anigiru ... "	Tues. 4th	Mon. 10th
P R Bagg & F Carey ... "		
J Grunberg & S Kissel ... "	Wed. 5th	
P N Chandawarkar & P Javri "		
A B Shirgankor & R V Shivaskwekar ...	Thurs. 6th	Sat. 8th
S V Sewjee & J Sakoor	T & A	
A T Torpey & J Aratoon	W O	
S M Modi & S Z Shah	M & S	
L Bartlett & J Hannay	W O	
S W Desai & R D Kaive ... Bye	Thurs. 6th	Sat. 8th
H M Madon & M E Netscher "	Wed. 5th	
V V Bhadkumker & R A Wagle "		
H R Pastur & M R Ghandy. "	Tues. 4th	Tues. 11th
J R Gunjiker & K J Shaw ... "		
C D Gunther & R L Greene ... "	G & G	Fri. 7th
A J Doctor & B K Allbles ... "	4-6, 6-3, 6-3.	

PROPOSED AGRA HOUSE TAX.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, FEB. 3.

As a protest against the levying of the proposed new house tax of 4 1-2 per cent. by the Agra Municipality, a general closing of shops and business houses was observed yesterday throughout the city. In the evening a great mass meeting was held ; at which many resolutions expressing disapproval of the proposed new tax were passed. Lal Ramdas, a rich and promient Sethia, who is the principal of a well-known firm of bankers and agents, presided. Among others the meeting passed the following resolutions :—(1) This meeting is of opinion that no fresh municipal taxation is necessary in Agra ; (2) that the proposed house tax of 4 1-2 per cent. will prove unsuited and unpopular ; (3) that if Government after thorough investigation in the financial condition of the Agra Municipality may come to the conclusion that the levying of some fresh tax is necessary, this meeting prays that some indirect tax, preferably the passenger tax, be substituted in place of the proposed house tax.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th February, 1913.

26 Resignation Transfer and Leave No. 1 Coy.—The undermentioned having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from 31st January 1913 a-Br. E. W. Ford.

Gunner R. E. Fischer is permitted to transfer to the reserve dated 31st January 1913.

Gunner W. Geary is granted leave of absence for 2 months date 31st January 1913.

27 Regt Institute.—The Bombay Volunteer Artillery Regimental Institute will be closed from 2 p. m. on Saturday 8-2-13 to 12 noon 17-2-13.

35. Annual Camp.—Saturday, 8th inst. The Annual Camp of Exercise will open at Mahalaxmi Battery on Saturday, 8th February 1913.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade outside Grant Road Station at 5 p. m., and march to Mahalaxmi Battery.

Train will leave Colaba at 4·5) p. m. and Church Gate at 4-55 p. m.

Cyclists will parade at the same time and place.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki and Helmets, Rifles (with slings) and Side Arms.

Members of both companies are requested to send their bedding, etc. to the Fort Headquarters not later than 1 p. m. on Saturday, 8th instant. All Kits should be distinctly marked with the Owner's name and company. Also label with owner's name plainly written, to be pasted on the Butt of their Rifle.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th Feb., 1913.

I. To-day, Tuesday, Commanding Officer's Parade. Bend zvous at Church Gate Station, 7-30 p.m. punctually.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki.

II. Friday next the 7th instant, there will be a combined parade with the Bombay Vol Rifle at Santa Cruz, Rendezvous on the flats on the East side of the Corps standing Camp 7 p.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

III. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction opens at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon, the 22nd instant, and closes with the Divisional Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning, the 10th March 1913.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benoch's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme he favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

Centenary of Work in the East.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society is the last of the Great Missionary Societies to complete their first hundred years of work in India. The Baptist Missionary Society was set on foot in the year 1792. The London Missionary Society in 1795, and the Church Missionary Society in 1799. The British and Foreign Bible Society began its beneficent course in 1804. The year 1813, saw the establishment of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

The foreign work of the Wesleyan Church goes back to 1760, when an Nathaniel Gilbert, a planter, began to preach to the negro slaves of Antigua and Robert Strawbridge, a farmer opened his commission in Maryland, shortly afterwards establishing the first Methodist Society on the American Continent. John Wesley ordained Thomas Coke to "superintendent" with the Apostolic Francis Asbury (sent out in 1771), the Methodists of the United States. From this act there sprang the Methodist Episcopal Churches of America (North and South) with their vast organisation and their millions of adherents. Work was also begun in Gibraltar, Sierra Leone, and at the Cape of Good Hope, so that on 6th October, 1813, when the Missionary Society was founded, there were already in existence in connection with the Wesleyan Church, 24 foreign stations, 49 missionaries, 17,000 members and a daughter Church in America (Methodist Episcopal Church) of 216,000 members.

On 30th December, 1813, Dr. Thomas Coke, founder of Wesleyan Missions in the East, sailed from Portsmouth with six other missionaries.

On 3rd May, 1814 is recorded the death and burial of Dr. Coke at sea, four months after sailing, and eighteen days' passage from Bombay.

On 21st May, 1814 was the arrival at Bombay of the leaderless band, great kindness being shown them by his Excellency the Governor, Sir Evan Nepean, who sent them on to their destination in the South.

On June 1814, work was begun in Ceylon, the Society's first Eastern field. The Indian work was started in the following order :—Madras Presidency (1817), Negapatam (1820), Mysore Province (1821), Trichinopoly (1847), Bengal Presidency (1860), Lucknow District and Central Provinces (1865), Hyderabad and Nizam's Dominions (1879), Bombay and the Punjab (1887), and Burma (1882). Under the auspices of the Wesleyan Missionary Society there are now in India :—162 churches and 528 other preaching places ; 176 English Missionaries and 56 Indian Ministers ; 1,808 paid Catechists and day-school teachers ; 2,222 Sun

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [3rd Feb., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
4 Boxes Sovs.	1,53,600	Freemantle	National Bank
Gold Bulns...	1,50,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 31st Jan., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	62	70,662
B. B. and C. I. Railway	28	33,143

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Bengal rate since 9th Jan. 1913 8 p.c.
Bank of Bombay " " 27th Dec. 1912 8 "
Bank of Madras " " 31st Dec. " 8 "
The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 27 1-2 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4d. 1-32 T. T., 1s. 4d. 1-16 on demand and 1s. 4d. 11-32 for 3 months' sight credits. There has been very little business doing, the enquiry for Bank remittance being small, and 3 months sight bills still very scarce. For eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do Francs	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...133 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...160
Shanghai "	...205 3-4
Japan "	...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened steady at 95 3-16 for Cash and to-day's settlement, and the settlement passed off at between this rate and 95 5-16, the market closing steady as under. A fair business was done during the day.

We quote:—

Cash ...	Rs.	95	4 0
28th Feb Settlement	"	95	5 0

BULLION:—
Both the London and American markets for bar silver were unchanged on Saturday, rates for the former market bring 28 1-2 for ready and 28 11-16 for delivery in two months, and for the latter 61 7-8. The local market at 72 1-4 ex-duty for ready and 72 9-16 for the 26th February settlement, and has advance during the day closing as under. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	24	0 0
Australian " ...	"	24	0 0
Sovereigns ...	"	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	"	72	7 0
1st Settlement ...	"	72	12 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	72	10 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	"	81	13 0
1st Settlement ...	"	82	2 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	82	0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Changes in the American markets on Saturday were slight, and we have nothing of importance to report. The local market opened quiet but steady with good Broach quoted Rs. 319 1-2. A moderate business has been done in this description by speculators, but for other styles there is little enquiry, and rates are more or less nominal in the absence of business, with sellers disinclined to operate. At the close the market is steady at our quotations.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand, chiefly for high class lots, and price are steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 331	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 320	"
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingughat	" 328	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	" 324	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	" 321	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	" 318	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	" 316-11	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	" 289	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	" 280	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	" 278	"
Sawginned Dharwar ...	" 326	Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Dull
Estimated Sales	...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	32,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·55	6 55	6·55
—·03	—·03	—·03
May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·54	6 52	6 49
—·03	—·03	—·03
Aug.-Sept	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·40	6·25	6 17
—·03	—·02	—·02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is firm.

We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs.	8	2 0 B.T.
Apl-May ...	... "	9	1 6 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is steady for old crop and firm for new.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May ...	...Rs.	8	10 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	... "	7	9 0 B.T.
Yellow " "	... "	8	6 0 "

SINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	59	8 0
Mimbara ...	... "	61	0 0
Black Kutni ...	... "	48	8 0
Red Khandwa	... "	54	0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Forward ... Rs. 12 4 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs.	39	8 0
Forward ...	... " Rs.	36	0 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Easier.
We quote:—

Bold ...	... Rs.	48	8 0
Small ...	... "	46	4 0

WHEAT:—
The market is firm.
We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	7 6 R.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May ...	"	5	10 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,695
Bank of India	65 1-2 C D
Eastern Bank	94
Indian Specie	71 C D

MILLS.

David	105
Manockji Petit	315 5
Kohinoor	807 1-2
New Great Eastern	267 1-2
Standard	1,410
Fazulbhai	521 1-2
Finlay	387 1-2
Khatau Makanji Mill	1,380

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary —	185
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	181
Bombay S N Only	257 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,560

RAILWAY.

Tarti Valley	577 1-2
Gazerat Railway	119 XD

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., on Saturday:—

Cotton	11,877	bales.
Wheat	21,583	cwts.
Linseed	1,317	"
Rapeseed	147	"
Gingellyseed	22,366	"
Poppyseed	28	"
Groundnuts...	9,184	"
Castorseed	2,169	"
Rice	4,533	"
Myrabollams, ...	3,975	"
Cottonseed	15,479	"
Mowrasseed	589	"
Gram	12,332	"
Joowar	4,715	"
Maize	nil	
Barley	1,245	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Tone of Market ...	...	Steady.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Futures.	Latest closing	To-days opening.
Feb-Mar. ...	6·58	6·55
Mar-Apl. ...	6·58	6·55
Apl.-May ...	6·58	6·55
May-June ...	6·57	6·54
June-July ...	6·55	6·52
July-Aug. ...	6·52	6·49
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·42	6·39
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·27	6·25
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·19	6·17

Prices taken at 10-15 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 1st Feb. 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 25th Jan. 1913:—

Liabilities,	Jan. 25. Rs.	Feb 1. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,46,20,780	1,27,86,371
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,36,81,455	10,62,41,647
Post Bills ...	5,377	5,377
Sundries ...	16,65,086	16,24,233
	14,55,73,208	14,42,51,628
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	1,94,94,712	1,92,13,058
Other authorised Securities	7,97,013	6,72,783
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,27,31,922	2,40,06,420
Loans do. do. ...	3,91,94,180	3,97,35,671
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,71,17,512	2,65,66,516
Dead Stock ...	2,30,322	2,30,322
Stamps ...	6,845	6,936
Bullion ...	6,20,316	5,69,710
Balances with other Banks	7,29,855	12,79,520
Sundries... ...	1,80,711	1,42,666
Cash ...	3,44,66,547	3,17,37,026
	14,55,73,208	14,42,51,623

BANK OF BENGAL.

The report by the directors of the Bank of Bengal, for the Half-year ended 31st December 1912 says:—

In the early part of the half-year business was dull and rates remained low, but from October an active Jute trade gave rise to an enhanced demand for money. The Bank rate rose gradually to 7 per cent, the average rate for the half-year being 4·592 per cent. The net profits at Head Office and Branches amounted to Rs. 13,28,771-0-3 which, with Rs. 5,48,443-9-11 brought forward from the previous half-year, made a total of Rs. 18,77,214-10-2. This sum the Directors disposed of as follows:—I.—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of income tax Rs. 10,00,000; II.—In payment of a bonus at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum to the Share-holders free of income tax Rs. 4,00,000; III.—Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 2,00,000; IV.—Transferred to gratuity and pension fund Rs. 50,000; V.—Carried forward to profit and loss account of the current half-year Rs. 2,27,214-10-2. Total Rs. 18,77,214-10-2. During the half-year Mr. H. C. Begg, resigned his seat as a Director, and the Board, by virtue of Section 29 of the Presidency Banks' Act, appointed in his stead The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Monteath, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—5 bales wool, M Balia; 504 cwts oil cakes, M Heerjee and Co; 16 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

FOR LONDON.

China s—6 casks chutney, N K Jussawalla; 2 bales woollen, carpets, C Dinshaw Bros; 40 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 36 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 67 cwts old rubber, A H A Shamwalla; 20 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 42 cwts chutney, D D Framji and Co; 13 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 650 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 6 bales cotton, B J Bhimgara; 43 tons cottonseed, The Indian Cotton Oil Co; 4 cases curtains, L B Bhootwalla; 71 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

China s—3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Mystic s—107 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ellaline s—187 cwts cottonseed, B Mowjee and Co; 1,500 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Umona s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, 884 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rochdale s—1,969 cwts groundnuts, 2 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 328 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 995 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales hemp G Virgee; 2,000 cwts castorseed K Devchand and Co; 330 bales cottonfly, K. Vishram and Co; 66 bales cottonwaste and fly, W Wolf and Sons.

Colaba s—52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, L Pragjee; 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Benin s—4 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 80 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 23 bales cotton, Salomon Bros; 71 bales cottonfly, Salomon Bros; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 420 bales hemp, H Govindji 2,000 cwts Ajwanseed, Volkart Bros; 144 cwts devi devi, H Govinjee; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co. 385 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,179 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mystic s—110 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Perla s—324 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 438 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,530 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 60 bales twist, I David; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 45 cwts dry fruits V Velji and Co; 20 cwts dry fruits, G Nathoobhoy; 75 cwts dry fruits, K Hansraz 700 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

Delta s—550 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Saigon Maru s—358 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

Capri s—600 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Zoroaster s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Capri s—500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

Zoroaster s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 3.

The weather has been dry everywhere, but conditions are generally unsettled. The depression in Persia is slowly moving eastwards, and moderate to heavy clouds are present over the central and northern parts of the country. These conditions may lead to rainfall during the next few days in Northwest and Central India.

Forecast:—Some showers in Baluchistan, in the extreme north and in the central parts of the country.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 3RD FEBRUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well, but rain much needed generally.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Mooltan.—Cotton picking general. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain.

Benawar.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains prospects improving. Crop prospects generally good.

Ambala.—Looks like clearing up. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Lightly cloudy. Wheat doing well.

Jalgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton ready for picking; smaller area sown this year. Food-grains and wheat doing well. Late rains expected to improve wheat crop. Wheat prospects improving.

Broach.—Seasonable; Sometimes cloudish. Cotton plants showing bolls; rapidly ripening; crop accounts satisfactory; crop making good progress; arriving in small quantities; picking of first sowing partially begun.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton crop excellent. Cotton arrivals expected early. Cotton picking commenced.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arrivals expected early.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Crop accounts less favourable.

Bellary.—Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton picking partially begun.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 3rd February, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clearly elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual except at Kotah and Jacobabad. Day temperature is in excess in Sind and west Rajputana, night temperature is higher than usual in lower Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in west Central India and at Surat and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual except in Berar. Night temperature is in moderate to large excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in excess in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported to-day. Cloud has increased in Kathiawar and lower Sind due to the advance eastwards of the depression in the Persian area. Weather has not yet become settled in the central parts of the country, where light to moderate cloud persists. Skies have also become lightly to moderately clouded in east Rajputana and the United Provinces.

Isolated dust or thunder-storms are possible in Kathiawar, Gujarat and the central parts of the country.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 3rd February, 1913, was 30·033 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 1 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 0.1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY SUGARCANE.

The final memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Native States for the Season of 1912-13. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11 the area under Sugarcane in the British Territory included in this Forecast has represented some 24 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 20th January.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under Sugarcane as under:—

	Acres.
British Districts	48,500
Native States	23,800
Total ...	72,300

About 23 per cent. below last year's area; and 13 per cent. below the quinquennial average of preceding five years.

Except in Ahmednagar where the area nearly doubled owing to the opening of the Godavari Canal the decline is general and is due partly to deficiency of water-supply at sowing time owing to short rainfall of the previous year and partly to extended cultivation of food and fodder crops from the dearth of which many parts of the Presidency suffered during the year.

Season.—The crop suffered to some extent in North Gujarat through deficiency of late rains. It also suffered through the same cause in Khandesh and in parts of East Deccan but here November rain was ample and greatly improved prospects. In the eastern parts of Karnatak and in the Southern Maratha Country States the crop is reported to have suffered through deficiency of water-supply. Elsewhere the crop has generally thriven well and its condition is reported to be satisfactory.

Outturn.—In North Gujarat the yield is estimated at about two-thirds of the normal. In South Gujarat it varies between 85 to 100 per cent. In Khandesh and West Deccan the crop is expected to yield between 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal. In East Deccan it is reported at between 35 to 60 per cent. of the normal. In parts of Satara and Nasik and in Belgaum and Dharwar of the Karnatak the yield ranges between 80 to 100 per cent. of the normal. Elsewhere in the Karnatak and Southern Maratha Country States the outturn varies from 50 to 75 per cent. The Konkan crop is estimated at between 75 to 100 per cent. of the normal. The total estimated outturn is as under:—

	Tons.
British Districts	118,200
Native States	49,700
Total ...	167,900

21 per cent. below last year's outturn; and 22 per cent. below the quinquennial average of the preceding five years.

In addition to the above the area which usually returns no statistics is estimated to contain about 200 acres under sugarcane expected to yield about 570 tons of raw sugar.

The crop is usually a twelve month one and its harvest commences from the middle of November to the end of March and sometimes extends to the end of May according as it is sown early or late.

"MR. BUTLER SMILED."

INCIDENT AT A DEPUTATION.

An incident which enlivened the proceedings at a deputation to the Commissioner of Public Works South Australia, on Tuesday concerning the removal of the Glenelg railway, had a rather amusing side. Mr. Butler received the deputation very courteously, and listened attentively to what they had to say. He was in very good spirits, and interjected once or twice good-naturedly. Occasionally when he thought the speakers were drawing the long bow he smiled, and it was one of these fleeting relaxations of his features which gave rise to the incident Mr. Noel Webb said all the world over Adelaide was known as the city where a train ran through the street. It was the laughing-stock of the world.

Mr. Butler interjected—You are stretching it a bit.

Mr. Webb—The deputation says it is intolerable and you smile.

Mr. Butler smiled again.

Mr. Webb (warmly)—I warn you, Mr. Commissioner—(roars of laughter)—I warn you it is not safe to laugh at a British community when they tell the Government a thing is becoming intolerable. (Laughter and uproar.) The Government of England laughed at the little colony of America when it said the tea taxes were intolerable, but when the next ship entered Boston Harbour the people of that little colony boarded it and poured the tea overboard. The Government of Victoria laughed at Peter Lalor when he said the mining permits in that colony were intolerable, but Peter Lalor walked with a body of men into Eureka Stockade and said there would be no more of it. It is not safe to jest with the will of the people, Mr. Commissioner. (Loud laughter and cheers.) You may laugh now, but you may not laugh to-morrow. The temper of the people is up about this matter, and the citizens of Adelaide feel they are being trifled with when they read that sleepers are being piled up at South-terrace. It looks very much as if the line is to be relaid.

Mr. Butler smiled on. Later, in replying to the deputation, the Minister said he had listened with a great deal of patience, some amusement, and a consider amount of interest to the speeches. He was a little startled by the eloquence of his friend, Mr. Webb, and could not help thinking what a splendid addition he would make to the Liberal Party in the House of Assembly. (Laughter.)

Mr. Webb—You would want to get rid of me pretty quickly. (Laughter.)

Mr. Butler—It afforded me some astonishment that Mr. Webb should have objected to my smiling. Judging by the character which I have had in bygone days, I should have thought that every member of the community would be glad to see me smiling. (Laughter and cheers.)

A Voice—Yes. Smile on.

Mr. Butler—I don't wish Mr. Webb to dictate to me as to my facial expression.

HIGH COURT—FEB. 4.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposals.

44-12, 685.11 Ardeshir, J E Saklatvala vs Sadanand Ramkrishna, Bicknell

49.12, 12.12 Mehta, Gambhai vs Gomtibai, Hiralal

51.12, 167.06 Wadia, Keshowji Poonja vs Lalji Nansi Lalbe, Ardeshir

52.12 Mulji, Manilal Nagindas vs Saroopchand Lakhmichand, Jamsetji

89.12, 998.08 S A Tyabji, Wasudew Krishnaya vs Narayandas Kanji, Little

54.12, 561.11 Vachha, Shridhar Gopinath vs Dhakoomal Kana Ram, Mulla

57-12, 725-12, Subnis, Abdulabhoy Hassanali vs Khatri Ismail Tyab, Unwala

60-12, 6-12 Ardeshir, Harakhbai widow vs Jamnabai widow, Shroff

62-12, 636-11 Edjelow, Shivnarayan Purbhulal vs Sada Pana a firm, Jamsetji.

19-12, 1169-10 Payne, Rahim Vally Mahomed vs N J Gamadia and another, Bicknell.

31-12, 288-03 Ardeshir, Ebji Umersey vs Jayadayal Lachminarayen, Malvi

55-12, 1042-11 Payne, the New Piece-Goods Bazars Co vs. Jivabhai Vadilal, Edgelow.

65-12 In Re India Co.'s act, Wadia, The Triconda. Mills Co Ltd vs The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. Wvg Co Ltd Bhaishanker.

66-12 461-12 Payne, Vithaldas Gocaldas vs Joorimal HargopalGoogta, Motichand.

67-12, 23-12 D J Mantri, Luxman Jayram vs. Radhabai widow, Captain and V.

69 12, 264-11 Dubash, Narai Virji vs Alfred, H Harrison, Patell and E.

70-12 Payne, Jan Mahomed Behimtoola and Co vs Kerimbhoy Salebhoy and others Edgelow.

71-12, 311-12 Payne, Mulraj Khattau vs The Bank of India Ltd, Craigie.

72-12, 311-12 Craigie, The Bank of India vs Naranji Dwarkadas—Bhaishanker.

73-12, 569-12 Craigie, The Bengal Coal Company Ltd vs Chhotilal Harilal and Co—Crawford.

74-12, 272-11 Mulla, B B Bomanji vs Bhagwandas Parashram, Tyabji.

59-12, 134-12 Mulla, Bawa Mirja Pir Bara Mirja vs Pir Abdul Kadar, Pir Dada Miya—Payne & Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Long Causes.

366-12 M B Chothia, Rai Najamai vs A S Noriel wala Shroff D and Co

224-12 Shroff D and Co, F P Talati vs R D Cooper and Co Payne and Co

1159-12 Nadirsha and D, Ali Saheb Kazi Hasan vs Dwarkadas Gordhandas, C P D Cunha

643-12 C P D Cunha, Bhagwandas Nagindas vs Ali Saheb Kazi Hasan, Nadirsha and D

272-10 Bhai K and G, Shriman Goswami Tikayet Shri 108 Shri Goverdhanlalji Maharaj vs Kanji Mowji Durvedi, Edgelow G W and Co

82-12 Ragh N and Co, Dayabhai Tapidas vs The Presidency Mills, Payne and Co

859-11 Bicknell, Indersingh Jessaj vs Gopi Ganesh Radhavallabh, Wadia

185-11 Daphtary, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs Pop.t Paibhuram Vidya, Bhai Shanker

187-11 Daphtary, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs V P Vaidya, Bhaishanker

732-12 Mulji, Kerimbhai Peer Mahomed and Co vs P K Joshi, Little

71 12 Crawford, Haji Mahomed Cassam Murad vs. Mahomed Fazil Haji Abdulla Arab, Payne

917-12 Vachha, E D Patel vs C J Peerbhai, Payne Co

1077-12 Raghavaya, Bai Ramcose vs Bai Manchharam

822-11 Bhai Shanker, Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wvg Co Ltd vs Gordhandas Khatau, Edgelow.

527-12 Jehangir, Tulloch chand Hookumchand vs Harmanbux Rameoover, Motichand.

589-12 Mulla, Radhakisandas Dwarkadas vs Motilal Rupchand, Mulji

1012-11 Little, Goolamally Essaji vs Tyabally Essaji, Meticl and

301-09 Payne, Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co, Crawford.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Short Causes.

989-11 Payne, The Credit Bank of India Ltd vs Currimbhoy Gulam Hoosein Bhallabhoy and C.

9-12 Matubhai Haji Sultanali Shustry vs Haji Meheralli Haji Kallimbhai Gunji Dikshit.

1232-12 Shamrao Keshowji Doeji vs Keshowlal Meganlal Edgelow.

1245-12 Mulji, Nana Yesso Padwal vs Sitabai Widow, Easter.

2-13 Payne, Hardware Kishorlal vs Mahadeo Vithal and Co.

9-13 Bhaishanker, Lawrence Robertson vs Dharamsey Meghji, Srinji.

25-13 Madhowji, Goculdas Karsondas vs Vahivahu Widow, Unwalla

30-13 Jehangir, Dharamsey Assoo and Co vs Kazi Dawood Kazi Alli, Nadirsha.

Long Causes.

104-12 Chitnis—Balkrishna Pandurang Parelkar vs. Nilkant Kanoba Pandit and others—Subnis.

698-11 S A Tyabji Damodar Rajji vs Sha Okerda Veersi Manch and N

1248.12 Kanga, Sirdar Nowroji Padamji vs Patlibai, Nadirshaw.

Testamentary Suits.

25-12, F P Pavri, Esmail Noor Mahomed vs Murada Ratansey Nadirshaw

26-12 D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow vs Bablibai alias Saraswatibai, Smetham

27-12 Tyabji, Jalam Chhedilal vs Maykelal Kanyalal, Vashba

28-12 Manockji, Haji Rajah Haji M vs Fatubhai alias Fazum, Mulla

30-12 Mulji, Karsondas Dayaldas vs Girdhar Kalidas, Smetham

1-12 Little, Vallabhdas Rowji vs Khimji Keshowji Tybejee.

Long Cause.

512.10 Mulla, Ahmad Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal Cochin

453.12 Dastur, Megh i Hirji vs Hamraj Hirji, Motichand.

641-11 M B Chothia—Hormusji Framji Manockshah vs W B Panthaky—Edg G W and Co.

287-11 Edg W and Co—Bai Mani widow vs Virjiwandas Dharsi—Bicknell.

977-11 Ragh N and Co, Radhabai vs Vallbai, Jeh G and B.

SCIENCE IN 1912.

"Two or three discoveries of the first rank, a fierce discussion, and quiet all-round progress," is quite a fair summary of the science of 1912. The discoveries naturally come first. Undoubtedly the greatest of these has been Amundsen's conquest of the South Pole. It might be objected that the actual arrival of the expedition at its objective took place in 1911. The exact date was December 16, 1911. But news travels slowly from the earth's desolate places, and the definite statement that the feat had been accomplished was not announced until well on in the year under review, and the full description has only been published within the last few weeks. Captain Amundsen started ostensibly for the North Pole, but had secretly decided to lead his expedition southwards. Favoured by good weather and enormously helped by the dogs that he took with him, he managed to take a series of scientific observations, which are now being worked out in Copenhagen. Captain Scott, the English explorer, had not yet attained the Pole when the last messengers were sent north last January, so it is still possible that much remarkable information was gathered in 1912, of which we are not likely to hear for some time to come. Coming to the other end of the year, we have a supreme discovery in anthropology. A skull was unearthed in England, and shown at the Geological Society's last meeting, that seems to supply the missing link. The laboratory synthesis of rubber has caused quite a sensation. At one of the summer meetings of the London section of the Society of Chemical Industry, Dr. Perkin announced that he had managed to make indiarubber quite economically. The synthesis has been accomplished before. Professor Tilden made small quantities long ago from a substance known as isoprene. The problem that Dr. Perkin and his friends set themselves to solve was twofold; the first half was how to make isoprene from some cheaper material than turpentine, from which it had been prepared hitherto: and the second was how to change the isoprene fully and completely into rubber. He got his isoprene by a special method of fermenting sugar, and his rubber by a curious action of metallic sodium on isoprene. A scientific contemporary remarks, with regard to this way of making rubber:—"The development of the scheme is necessarily slow, and so far there is very little indication that the process has been carried out on wide commercial lines, but in time the proposition seems certain to become practicable. Synthetic camphor and indigo were accomplished facts long before the commercial realisation of their synthesis was made."

There has been no very startling advance in the region of radio-active studies, but it seems to be clear that the radio-activity of certain natural mineral waters forms the chief therapeutic agent in the success of treatment at such places as Bath and Buxton, where the waters are thermal. Sir William Ramsay's researches on the Bath waters were described by him in a lecture to medical men early in the year, and the radio active properties of the Buxton waters have been shown since. At both hydropathic places, opportunities are being given to patients for breathing the radium emanations. The effect of radio-active treatment appears to be simply an improved conditions of the processes of nutrition and a consequent relief to disturbances of metabolism. Further experiments as to the influence of radium in inducing elements of high degree to break down into inferior elements have not been forthcoming. The experiment reported by Sir William Ramsay, in which he said that there was evidence that copper had "degraded" into lithium, has not been confirmed by other workers in the field, though it must be admitted that Sir William Ramsay and his colleagues took every precaution to obviate a fallacious conclusion. When it was announced that Professor Schafer would give a presidential address to the British Association on the origin of life much curiosity was aroused. The meeting at Dundee was crowded as no meeting of the association has been for a quarter of a century, but nothing happened. It is true that the president said that he would not be astonished if some day the jelly-like substance, protoplasm, was made in the chemical laboratory, neither would he be surprised if it had some of the properties of living matter, but he gave not the faintest inkling of how it might be done. A week later, in the same set of meetings, Professor Minchin opened a debate on the subject. One of the speakers made the remark that we got no "forrader," and his expression was generally received as exactly describing the position of all the debaters. Dr. Minchin's opening remarks only pointed to a certain part of the living cell as being the essentially living part, and no one else got any further. But the address of the president and the formal debate in one of the sections raised a fierce controversy, which has not died down yet.

Although slightly outside the run of scientific discovery, an instrument has been devised by which the tracks of atoms as they fly through space may actually be seen. Early in the year they were shown at one of the Royal Society's conversaziones. As a rule these meetings are crowded with experiments, but this single one had the distinction of being quite alone at the great anniversary meeting, for there was no room for the others. It has been described thus:—"Some beautiful experiments were shown in an apparatus which made the tracks of ionising particles visible by the vapour condensed upon the ions set free along the paths. It is to be hoped that the striking results of these experiments will some day admit of a photographic record, but the demonstration showed that by the sudden dropping of the floor of a cloud chamber, the moist air within it is cooled sufficiently to make water condense on any ions which may be present, while no appreciable stirring of the air results from the expansion. Ionised particles passing through the air thus leave visible trails, consisting of cloud particles condensed on the ions."

At the British Medical Association's meeting at Liverpool a remarkable new method for administering anæsthetic was described. The methods at present employed we owe to Meltzer, Auer, Elsberg, and Ehrenfried, and those who have adopted and modified their technique. Taffier, in 1897, and Kuhn and Lotsch had recourse to intubation to obtain positive pressure in lungs exposed to the atmospheric pressure as well as to maintain narcosis. Elsberg's application of this principle to the surgery of man and his elaborate apparatus were the outcome of Meltzer and Auer's experimental work. Dr. C.H. Peck describes Elsberg's methods and 216 cases dealt with by it during the year. The lung ventilation was uniform, no fluids entered the air passages, the after-effects and shock were minimised, overdosage became practically impossible, while respiratory strain was absent. He recommends it for all intrathoracic operations and extensive removal of the tongue or jaw. The patient being anæsthetised the catheter (24F.) is introduced by direct vision with a Jackson's laryngoscope, the patient's head hanging over the end of the table. The catheter is marked at 26cm., and this point should be adjacent to the incisor teeth when the tip will be 1in. to 2in. above the bifurcation of the trachea.

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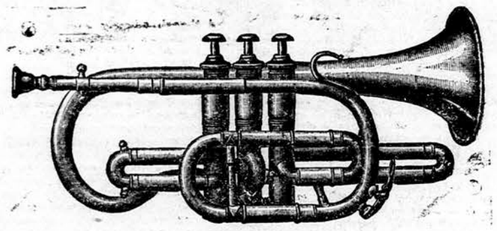

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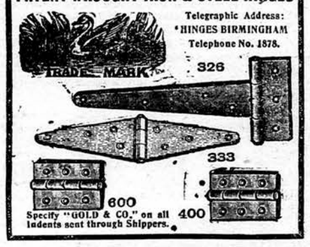

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